The Weekly Pacific.

"First Pure then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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Original.

THE CAMEL EXPEDITION:
Or,
Reminiscences of the Pacific Wagon-Road Survey.

BY ISAAC A. WORLEY.

The survey of the Pacific Wagon-Road was authorized by act of Congress, approved February 17th, 1857, and placed under the superintendance of Lieut. E. F. Beale, by the Secretary of War. The survey was ordered on the line of the 35th parallel of latitude, commencing at Fort Defiance, in New Mexico, terminating at the Colorado river, in California.

In writing out the incidents, scenery, description of the country, towns, &c., we are not at liberty at present, to write anything in regard to the nature and survey of the road. It will be understood from the above that the survey was commenced at Fort Defiance, in New Mexico, but to give a minute detail of our journey over the plains, it will be necessary to begin at an earlier point. Our party landed at Indianola, Texas, on Wednesday morning, June 3rd, 1857. As soon as we gained access to the wharf, the animals were driven ashore, and all hands busily engaged in receiving from the vessel, the goods, wagons, &c., intended for the expedition. Indianola is not a city. It can scarcely be called a village. It is scattered along the beach for one or two miles, with a house every few hundred yards. The general appearance of the town is that of a lonely and desolate spot. On the east not an object can be seen save the deep blue waters and rolling waves of the Gulf of Mexico. On the west, an immense plain is spread to the view, with but little vegetation, and not an object upon which to rest the eye; and not a single tree or shrub to offer a poor mortal protection from the scorching sun. The main object of interest to be seen about the place, are numbers of wagons which are employed in transporting Government stores to the interior of the State. The employees are all Mexicans, or more commonly called *greasers*. The wagons are very large, and drawn by from eight to ten yoke of oxen. The next grand cause of animation, are the innumerable quantity of mosquitos. Should we attempt to give an idea of the quantity and size of the insects, it might cause some doubt as to the correctness of the statement. We will pass the subject by with saying, unless you are prepared to protect yourself from them, the quantity is almost sufficient to destroy life. The population of the place is mostly male.

June 5th.—The party was regularly organized, and on that day we made our first march. The evening previous to the start, a son of a gentleman of the party, left camp late to meet his father, who had been absent on business, but, missing the right road, as well as his father, he was kept out almost all night, causing considerable trouble and uneasiness.

We made the first day's march with as little trouble and excitement as possible; all hands being inexperienced in the general routine of camp life. The only incident to notice during the day, was a little mishap with some of the teamsters. It was understood before starting in the morning that we would not reach water until late. Being well supplied with casks, they were accordingly filled not entirely with water, but a good quantity of the "o'-be-joyful" was taken on board, which was freely imoibed by the characters we have now under consideration, and the effect thereof was soon manifested in the usual way. We were a short distance ahead of the train, in company with the gentleman who acted as the physician of the expedition, when our attention was attracted in the following manner: "Hallo! hallo! Mr. P., ride back this way, a man has fallen out of his wagon, and is killed!" We turned ourselves around, and looking in the direction of the excitement, we could see the body, as we thought of the dead man, lying upon the ground, and one or two of his fellow-comrades endeavoring to raise him from the ground. Upon arriving at the place we found the man apparently in great agony, exclaiming with one yell after another, "Oh, lordy, doctor, am I killed? I am dead! the wagon has run over my breast, and smashed me!" After a close examination of his body, it was found that the wagon had only passed over his leg, inflicting a slight wound. He had mistook his over-load of liquor for the wagon which he was so confident had "smashed" him. He was placed in a wagon and carried to camp, and on the following morning, bright and early, he received his discharge, "continuing on his way rejoicing."

Our first day's march was twelve miles. We encamped at night upon a small stream, bearing the name of "Chocolate." We did not learn why the name was given to the water, but judging from its character, we account for the name. The place is a regular mud-puddle, the water brackish, and the color of chocolate. At this abominable spring, resides an old Tennessean, "who lives at home and boards at the same home." A few of us had the pleasure of partaking of his hospitality, a luxury not of *very frequent* occurrence on the plains.

The history and incidents of the second day are of such a character as not to be forgotten by any of the party. It is always necessary before attempting to make a trip over the plains, to have an extra number of animals, and in many instances a large number have been required. Having a sufficient number of mules to start the wagons, a drove of wild Spanish mules were purchased, and out of the lot, each man had to select his steed, upon the mettle and "bottom" of which he had to depend. A short time was devoted in viewing the *cavieyard*, every one trying to make a good selection. Should any one who has not been situated in like manner, imagine the task to be an easy one, they will be greatly disappointed, when they come to make a good selection from a drove of wild—*literally wild* mules—having scarcely ever been in sight of man, much less tamed or bridle-wise. This, then, was our condition. The mules were driven into a corral, kept for the purpose, by Mexicans, who follow the business of trading in wild mules and mustangs. After having "cornered" them as described, they were then *lassoed* by *greasers*, who performed the operation with incredible skill. Next, a *larriet* was placed around the neck of the animal in a safe manner; blindfolded, saddled, &c., and each man, according to his turn, placed upon the back of his "Bucephalus," the blinds removed, reins placed in the hands, the charge given, and then, "old boy, take care of yourself."

It would be impossible to give any idea or description of the ground and lofty tumbling kept up during the day. Judging from the *great* number of revolutions and positions "assumed," and from the number who came into camp on foot, our performances are unprecedented in the annals of anything pertaining to ground and lofty tumbling. No accident of any consequence occurred during the day.

On the third day of the journey, we passed through a lovely country; beautiful and rolling prairie, and groves of fine timber. The next evening we encamped in a small grove, upon the bank of Maunauwhalau creek. The spot is a lovely one, picturesque beyond description. It is situatod in a small valley, shaded by the majestic oak, under the branches of which the weary traveler is protected from the heat of the noonday sun, and the falling dew at night. Upon the soft grassy beds he can lay himself down in sweet repose; dream of by-gone days of joys and pleasure; of his friends and dear relatives he is then leaving behind, to seek his fortune in the "far, far west." The next incident happened at the sixth camp.

The wild mules were herded a considerable distance from camp. During the night, eight of them were driven off by horse-thieves, who infest, to a very great extent the whole interior of the country, from Indianola, to San Antonio, Texas. After a few days trouble, they were recovered.

On the eighth day we reached the *memorable* San Antonio. The country between the two points (Indianola and San Antonio) is very interesting, but little inhabited, almost entirely by Mexicans, and as we said before, by horse-thieves! The distance from Indianola to San Antonio is 150 miles.

We remained in the neighborhood of San Antonio ten days. This delay was caused by having to await the arrival of the camels, which were at Camp Verda, sixty miles from San Antonio. The history and description of this noted city, has been written and described by almost all who have chanced to visit the place, until it has become uninteresting. It is celebrated as an old Spanish Pueblo, and has been foremost in furnishing facts and incidents, and making its history, when traced back for a half century, one of thrilling interest. At this this place can be seen the old Spanish church, known to all as the "Alamo," where a desperate battle was fought in the Texas struggle for independence. It was also in this church, that the career of the brave and notorious Crockett, was ended, accompanied by Travis, Bowie, and many other noble souls. It is also the place where Santa Anna won for himself the disgraceful epithet of a *villain* and *butcher*. Since the place has become Americanized, the church is no longer regarded as in in former times. It is now used as a Government ware-house.

San Antonio is supplied with water by the San Antonio river, from which it receives its name. The head of the river is in the immediate vicinity of the town. It is a small but bold running stream, and from it the whole country under cultivation is irrigated. It is upon the irrigating principle that farmers depend for the cultivation of their crops. The government of the place, in many respects, is not creditable, as it is well supplied with villains, ruffians and cut-throats. The Vigilance system was being resorted to during our stay. Several murders were committed, and seven executions by the Vigilantes.

On Monday, June 22d, our commander returned from Camp Verda with the camels, twenty-five in number, accompanied by two Turks, two Arabs and two Greeks. We received word about sun set that the "camels were coming." The whole party was under the greatest excitement to witness the arrival of the expected carivan, a sight never witnessed before under the same circumstances, in the United States. The train arrived at camp a short time after dark. There were twenty-five camels marching in a single file, bedecked with Grecian and Turkish ornaments, beads of of all colors, bells of all sizes, and tones, from the most diminutive to an ordinary church bell, ridden and managed by the natives of the far-off country. When approaching near the corral in which the mules and horses were confined, they caused a general stampede. It was with great difficulty the corral could be sufficiently guarded to keep them within the enclosure, and it was several weeks before they would suffer the camels to approach within ordinary distance

On the morning of the 25th we took up our regular line of march. The day was extremely warm, and the camels were very much jaded in the evening when we arrived at camp. They were heavily packed with corn, each one receiving a load, from 400 to 600 pounds. It was but a short time until they become accustomed to their loads and oppressive heat, and performed the whole journey, with but little sign of fatigue at any time. They traveled day and night frequently without food or water.

We encamped in the evening at "St. Lucas" Spring, the spring affording an inexhaustable quantity of water. In every direction could be seen large droves of cattle, reminding us of the scriptural adage. "The cattle upon a thousand hills." At this place were encamped a large party of emigrants, on their return from California, disheartened with their ill luck in the "golden land," and from the appearance of the party, we thought what we were afterwards convinced of, that those who leave home to cross the plains for a pleasure trip, will "pay dearly for their whistle."

We reached Fort Clark on the sixth day out from San Antonio, passing through Castorville, a small village, celebrated for the great number of children belonging to the place. The camels drew crowds on every occasion, and caused the little humanities to flock after us by hundreds. Before reaching the Fort, we encamped at the following places: St. Lucas Spring, Hondo River, Ranchero Creek, Turkey Creek, Rio Frio, and crossing the Nueces River. The rivers in Texas have a great name abroad. They are frequently spoken of as the great Mississippi or the Ohio; but those who visit some of them will be much disappointed by finding them *dry*, and, judging from their appearance, one would suppose that they had not seen a single drop of water for a century. Every little rivulet, with a spring in Texas, is called a *river*.

We left Fort Clark, Wednesday morning, July 1st. Made but a short days march, and encamped on Pedro Pinto River. The country uninteresting and very rough. As we halted early in the day, the afternoon was taken up in distributing arms and ammunition, and a general talk about giving the "Ingins" fits, when an opportunity presented itself. Each man received a gun of some kind, musket, rifle or double-barrel shot gun, and as a self-protector, in case of emergency, he received from one to two of Colt's six-shooters, but fortunately for us, we had but little use for them. Our next camp was on Philip Creek, water good, and country interesting. No incidents to notice. The next camp, which was on the 4th of July, was made in the "Dead Man's Pass." This has ever been a celebrated day with all true-hearted Americans, since '76. Though it was not celebrated by our party, by the roaring of cannon, or military procession, there were none of us but what remembered the day, and we venture the assertion, that the 4th of July, 1857, will never be forgotten by any of the party. We felt ourselves free and independent, without having signed the "declarnation," yet, it was undoubtedly the most disagreeable day of our lives.

[CONTINUED.]

[*From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.*]

A Tribute to the Lamented Rev. Dudley A. Tyng.*

The soldier of God
A victor hath trod
The pathway that leads to the goal!
His helmet of faith
Was burnished in death—
He smiled at the drum's muffled roll.

The staff and the rod
Were his—and he trod
With the step of a warrior brave;
The valley seemed bright—
An angel of might,
Had burst the cold bars of the grave!

And lo! what a light
Burst on his sight—
A cloud was then flung over the West!
But a beautiful star,
In the realm not afar,
Beamed bright from the home of the blest.

In death, as in life,
Well girth for the strife,
No faltering word was the last—
A calm, manly breath—
He triumphs o'er Death—
Now Heaven's fair portal is passed!

But oh! at what cost,
That soul have we lost,
And who shall his mantle receive?
Who open the door
To welcome the poor,
And say to the wand'rer—*believe?*

That sweet, winning voice
Made millions rejoice—
The Justice and Freedom 'twas given;
The lowly will weep,
And sad vigils keep,
To call down its music from Heaven.

And oft shall it come—
For death and the tomb,
No conquest o'er truth ever won!
And pitying Heaven
(The tie that has riven)
See his labors of love nobly done.

The reverend sire
Shall see his desire
Fulfilled in his early lost son;
For *labors*, not days,
Have earned fairest bays,
The hearts of a nation have won!

But *one* long will weep,
As their little lambs sleep,
Or start up *his* accents to hear!
He no more can heed,
Yet Jesus will feed,
And guard them when danger is near.

And thousands who grieve,
Their leader to leave,
And painfully murmur farewell,
Shall find at the end
Of life's journey a friend
To welcome them where he doth dwell.

Now many a tear
Shall fall o'er his bier,
And garlands encircle his brow!
Love, love gives them all—
Tears, *tears* let them fall,
To embalm the beloved one now.

In manhood so fair,
Of talents so rare,
In *Truth's glowing eloquence brave;*
O tell, ye who can,
When saw ye a *man*
So *valiantly march to the grave?*

B. F. P.

Philadelphia, April 20, 1858.

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*Hon. T. H. Benton and Dudley A. Tyng.

The Philosophy of Pain.

Sir Humphrey Davy, when a boy, with the defiant constancy of youth which had as yet suffered nothing, held the opinion that pain was no evil. He was refuted by a crab who bit his toe when he was bathing, and made him roar loud enough to be heard half a mile off. If he had maintained, instead, that pain was a good, his doctrine would have been unimpeachable. Unless the whole constitution of the world were altered, our very existence depends upon our sensibility to suffering. An anecdote, which is quoted by Dr. Carpenter in his "Principles of Human Physiology," from the "Journal of a Naturalist," shows the fatal effects of a temporary suspension of this law of our nature.

A drover went to sleep on a winter's evening upon the platform of a lime-kiln, with one leg resting upon the stones which had been piled up to burn through the night.—That which was gentle warmth when he laid down became a consuming fire before he rose up, His foot was burned off above the ankle, and when roused in the morning by the man who superintended the lime-kiln, he put his stumps, unconscious of his misfortune, to the ground, the extremity crumbled into fragments. Whether he had been lulled into torpor by the carbonic acid driven off from the limestone, or whatever else may have been the cause of his insensibility, he felt no pain, and through his exemption from this lot of humanity, expired a fortnight afterwards in Bristol hospital.

Without the warning voice of pain, life would be a series of similar disasters. The crab, to the lasting detriment of chemistry, might have eaten off the future Sir Humphrey's foot while he was swimming, without his entertaining the slightest suspicion of the ravages which were going on. Had he survived the injuries from the crab, he would have been cut off in the morning of his famous career, if when experimenting upon the grass, the terrible oppression of his chest had not warned him to cease inhaling the carbonetted hydrogen, nor, after a long struggle for life, would he have recovered to say to his alarmed assistant, "I do not think I shall die."

Without physical pain, infancy would be maimed or perish, before experience could inform it of its dangers. Lord Kaimes advised parents to cut the fingers of their children "cunningly" with a knife, that the little innocents might associate suffering with the glittering blade before they could do themselves a worse injury; but if no smart accompanied the wound, they would cut up their fingers with the same gles that they cut a stick, and burn them in a candle with the same delight that they burn a piece of paper in the fire. Without pain, we could not proportion our actions to the strength of our frame, or our exertions to its powers of endurance.

In the impetuosity of youth we should strike blows that would crush our hands, and break our arms; we should take leaps that would dislocate our limbs; and no longer taught by fatigue that the muscles needed repose, we should continue our sports and our waking hours till we had worn out the living tissue with the same unconsciousness that we now wear out our coats and our shoes. The very nutriment which is the support of life would frequently prove our death. Mirabeau said of a man who was as idle as he was corpulent, that his only use was to show how far the skin would stretch without bursting.—Without pain this limit would be constantly exceeded, and epicures, experiencing no uneasy sensations, would continue their festivities until they met with the fate of the frog in the fable, who was ambitious of emulating the size of the ox.

Sir Charles Bell mentions the case of a patient who had lost the sense of heat in his right hand, and who, unconscious that the cover of a pan which had fallen into the fire was burning hot, took it out and deliberately returned it to its proper place, to the destruction of the skin of the palm and fingers.—This of itself would be an accident of incessant occurrence, if the monitor were wanting which makes us drop such materials more hastily than we pick them up. Pain is the grand preserver of existence, the sleepless sentinel that watches over our safety, and makes us both start away from the injury that is present, and guard against it carefully in the time to come.—*London Quarterly Review.*

HEAVENLY TREASURE.

FROM REV. NEWMAN HALL'S "BOLTON ABBEY HYMNS."

"Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt."—Matt. vi. 20.

Why should we lay up treasures here below,
Where moth and rust corrupt? Why fix our heart,
On that from which so quickly we must part?
Why on an ocean where such tempests blow
Embark so rich a freight? Why, amidst the snow,
Of so unkind a winter, plant a flower
So fragrant, yet so frail? Why build hope's tower
Where lightnings flash and whelming torrents flow?
But, if our highest energies are bent
In God and heaven a portion to ensure,
Midst every change our wealth will be secure;
When the destroying angels forth are sent,
When melts away the starry firmament,
Our bliss unharmed shall, e'en like God, endure.

The Importance of Immediately Turning to the Lord.

Choose you this day whom ye will serve.—Josh. 24: 15.

These words were spoken by Joshua when he was old and stricken in age, and felt that he was about to go the way of all the earth. He summoned around him the elders, and judges, and heads of the families of Israel, to give them his parting counsel, and to call up before them the many blessings which God had shown them, in great part, by his own instrumentality—how that all his great promises to their fathers had been realized unto them. He had put them in quiet possession of the land, and they had "long had rest from all their enemies round about." It seems that ease and prosperity had begun to work their common results—general degeneracy, looseness of principles, and idolatry, among the children of Israel. Hence at this solemn time he brings the whole matter before them—their manners and their responsibilities to God, and calls upon them to choose *at once* whom they would serve, whether the gods of the heathen, or the Lord God of their fathers. He felt that the matter had been allowed to lie just as long as it could—things were getting worse and worse—gradually and imperceptibly the delapsus had come on, and it had then reached such a degree that it was necessary for them to choose that day, and settle the matter at once, without any further hesitation, or they would be beyond the power of reclamation. In the downward course of evil, it may be observed, there must be a day when an attempt is made to stop, unless the man just gives himself away to utter ruin. There must be a day when the drunkard stops his drinking; there must be a day when the profligate stops in his abominations; there must be a day when the backslider stops in his departure from God, and there must be a day when the sinner stops in his downward career, or, for one and for all, there comes certain and utter ruin.

This degeneracy had gone to an alarming extent among the Israelites, and Joshua called upon them *that very day* to recover themselves, to choose the service of the Lord God, or to openly *choose* the service of the gods of the Amorites. He wanted them to take open and positive ground *at once*, and not deceive themselves. Their sin, and their ingratitude, and their danger were very great, and waxing greater every day, and hence he invoked them, with great emphasis, *immediately* to turn to the obedience of God.

It has seemed to me, my friends, that this is very much the condition of this congregation; you have gone on, in disobedience of your God and Creator, day after day, month after month, and year after year, until your state is alarming, continually becoming worse, and therefore I address you with solemn earnestness, in the words of Joshua, "Choose you, *this day*, whom ye will serve!"

The subject, then, before us, is this: *The importance of immediately commencing in the faithful service of God.* The great fact which lies at the basis of the whole discussion, and indeed of all my preaching, is this, that every human being, at the age of responsibility, must be converted, or he will be eternally lost. Our Savior says, "Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven." "Except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God." It is settled beyond controversy. I have not to stop, either, and prove that punishment awaits the unrepentant sinner; that is settled—*eternal danger hangs over the sinful soul;* we know not when it may break forth, but that sooner or later it will, and overwhelm the unconverted, is as certain as the decrees of God. The impenitent man has that awful danger before him at every step; you all admit it; there is the ground why I say to you that *this very day* you ought to turn to the service of God. I am persuaded that nearly every one here feels this truth, and I wish you to consider a few things which will make you feel it more, and which ought to make you immediately determine upon the matter.

I. *The first consideration is the utter uncertainty of your life.* You may say that you know this, that you have always known it and considered it. Every one is ready to say life is uncertain; but, my friends, "there are few things," as said a distinguished observer of human nature, "in which men more universally deceive themselves than in regard to the continuance of life." We all know that the great enemy is abroad in the world, every day and every night striking down his victims, and his choice seems to be regulated by no visible conditions, such as age, occupation, country, wealth, power, or name. We have just heard of his taking one of our noblest statesmen and worthiest divines; if any choice is particularly manifest, it seems among the young and the lovely. "Death loves a shining mark." He is wont to draw to his cold and inexorable embrace the favorite one of a family. He comes and whispers in the ear of the healthiest, and soon he begins to wither and change, and make readiness for the long resting place. Men fall down suddenly in mid strength,—a cold comes on, disagreeable and annoying; its cough seems to deepen; you are unfortunate to add to it every few days if you go out or stay in; soon your hollow voice, bright eye, and hectic cheek tell the brief course you have yet to travel. Accidents take off our fellows on every side; ever since we have been in the world they have been sinking around us, strangers, neighbors, out of our own family, our intimate friends. What is so uncertain as life? To-day, and to-morrow, and the day after, and the day after; a hundred thousand are bound to go each day, more or less, but that will be the low average—a hundred thousand of us daily! one every throb of your pulse! There is nothing more uncertain than the continuance of life.

"The reaper, with his sickle keen,
Mows down the bearded grain at a breath,
And the flowers that grow between."

Notwithstanding all these open evidences men calculate that they will live; it is also as probable that they will die; this delicate and most complicated machinery, with its thousand thousand parts, liable to so many accidents which shall derange, if not entirely stop, its motion at any moment, in any calculation of chances will be found more likely to stop or be stopped in a day, than to run for that full time. Anatomists, who look into its complication and delicacy, express their amazement that it can and will work on as it does. Yet amidst all these dangers and fearful possibilities you presume that you will surely live until to-morrow, and you put off, upon that *presumption*, a work of more import to you than the possession or the loss of *the whole world.* A work which might be done to-day, incalculably more to you than all other interests put together; yet you defer it and busy yourself with something else, when there are so many, many hazards hanging about it! If one of these chances falls on you in the next twenty-four hours, where will be your soul?

I know that calculations do not startle men much, but I wish they would; they ought to. I will, however, make an estimate on this assembly, calling your number 600, to show how many, in the common course of nature, will be called away in one year, and in ten and twenty, and so on to fifty. In the course of one year, in the ordinary fatality of human nature, twenty of you will die; in ten years seventy-six will be spirited away; in twenty years three hundred and twenty-three will be called; in thirty years four hundred and forty-three will be called; in forty years five hundred and twenty-three will be called; in fifty years five hundred and seventy-six will be in eternity. Only twenty-four of your number will then be alive! This number is large, for there are not many children—you are mostly all adults. In fifty years there will be no more than twenty left, to look back on the intervening changes, to the time of this truly startling estimate. Nearly all of us will then have entered into the eternal world! But the account for one year is the most alarming; *twenty* of you shall hear the dread and inexorable summons. As there are no aged people here, throw off one-fourth from the common average, and it is fifteen. That fifteen may begin to be counted this week! I look about on your faces; I cannot tell which one will lie cold and dead, but I feel to say with affectionate, weeping earnestness, "Choose you *this day* whom ye will serve." He may commence his list to-night; "choose you *this day* whom ye will serve!" "In the place where the tree falleth there it shall lie." Begin to serve God *to-day—this very hour*—for your eternal life may be balancing now! your eternal being to be made one thing or another, by your present determination. The messenger comes as a thief in the night, you know not when. O, how I want you every one to be ready!

II. The second consideration I offer, why to-day you should choose God is, *that it every day becomes more difficult and unlikely.* Conversion is a turning away from the service of self to the service of our Creator. It is the abandonment of selfishness and selfish pursuits to embark in the work and interests of Jesus Christ, in the great kingdom which he has set up here in the world, which is to be an eternal kingdom—his heavenly, glorious, eternal kingdom. He lived on earth, and died on earth for its establishment. He sought not his own ease or interest, but lived to bring men from darkness to light, from death to life, and to open a way of salvation for the whole race. He *died* that all they might live. He left the great work to be carried on by those whom he had awakened, from age to age, even unto the end. To be converted, then, is to turn our natural ways, and aims, and undertakings, into this great aim and labor of Jesus Christ. It is a rejection of the spirit and motives of the whole world, and choosing, with all the heart and mind, the higher ones of the Son of God. It is the choosing of a course of conduct which makes the life entirely new, in its motives, and hopes, and pleasures, and affections, and in the objects which are sought. How much less difficult it must be for a young person, looking forward to a life-career, and standing to choose for himself what it shall be, to enter into the glorious enterprise of Jesus Christ, than for one who has already chosen the pursuits and ambitions of the world! In youth we could see and feel the goodness of God, in giving us continually all things; we felt that it was our duty to obey Him, and that it was pleasant and desirable to obey Him; we desired deeply to feel that He was pleased with us, and would own us as His children. How pleasant now to look to the days of our innocence. It seemeth like a sweet and pleasant dream. But temptations came on and we yielded; repentance was not genuine and deep; we felt still condemned, unhappy, unable to pray; we drove the remembrance from our minds, chose places and society where the claims of religion would not be obtruded upon us; engaged in absorbing pursuits; the heart became deeply set against the commandments of God, in their perfection and holiness, the more deeply as transgressions were daily added to make the distance greater. Such a heart, possessed with worldly desires, wedded to them in all its sympathies, and set against the thoughts of God by a sense of guilt, daily augmenting—such a heart passes, every day, further and further away. Influences which would have affected it once; truth, which would have struck it with the power of conviction, falles like a hammer upon the red, soft iron, are now utterly powerless and unfelt. The warnings of the Bible, which once awakened alarm, and sent the soul away alone, in prayer; the pure and benignant words of Jesus, which once seemed so sweet and heavenly, are now common, and perhaps repulsive. Time delay has dulled these childlike and precious susceptibilities; the heart has become callous and insensible; so many times of apparent danger have passed by that there ablides a stolid sense of safety, and thus an utter indifference to the appeals, and the warnings, and the solicitations, repeated from the Word of God, in the affectionate and tearful words of a wife, or sister, or mother,—and the man, as though blind, walks right on to the awful chasm which yawns before him!

When the heart becomes so deadened as not to heed any of these things—even when God calls your child, or the one whom you love the dearest of all on earth, when He can do more to awaken you until he lays his hand upon your shoulder, and says, "this night thy soul shall be required of thee!" you present a state of experience not uncommonly seen—perhaps answered to by some in this room—and my hearers, let me say, the condition is almost hopeless. It is a state attained to by a gradual, daily hardening—resisting convictions of duty, crushing feelings of repentance, and subduing the monitions of conscience which would be stirred within, sabbath after sabbath; thus the saving truth of God is rendered the means of making your heart hard as the nether millstone. It is not reckless sin and dissipation alone, that harden the heart, but everything—prayer hardens; the most affecting truth hardens; the Spirit of God hardens whom they do not save! There is nothing so hardening as a revival of religion, sending its volleys of heavenly fire over the heart again and again, in daily successive shocks, if a person stands out against them all, and strengthens himself then against God; thereafter his case is very dark.

The heart must be moved before a person will turn in conversion. If every successive day adds to its indifference, and if you find it difficult to awaken any interest in this great subject to-day, how certainly will you be less able to-morrow. If, with all the influence which a general awakening among men gives, their sympathies, their feelings, which are electric, drawing your own attention to the great subject which so engages them, the Spirit of God inclining you in the same way, if, at such a time, you cannot summon feeling enough to give your careful attention to the subject, your sincere consideration, I want to know *when* it is ever possible that you will. Will it be when a few years more have added their deadening effects? Will it be after you have sunk into more and more hopeless and helpless inability? Already, when you try to bring your mind upon the things of religion, it is filled, before you know it, with your business schemes, or with wandering thoughts of the world. If you attempt to pray—the most solemn act of life—worldly and selfish emotions spring up in your soul, and you feel that you are a hypocrite in every word. This, some of you have told me, is now your experience, and I know it would be found the case with every one of you, who have reached even maturity of years, certainly if in middle age, and beyond it is far worse. Your bondage is becoming almost irremediable; your heart's emotions and inclinations are against the decision of your mind; the deepest springs of your being, which flow up in supplies of thought, are in possession of the world, and are becoming daily more completely so; the enemy has got the ground, and daily has more settled possession; if you cannot regain it now, how will it be at a future date? If to-day you are so engrossed with your worldly plans that you cannot give your thoughts to making peace with God, what will be your situation next year, if you live till next year, for the great undertaking? I tell you, my dear friends, this very indifference is your greatest reason to fear. It is that numbness which precedes spiritual death; or it is that half conscious condition which soon settles into the unbroken sleep. Every undisturbed minute makes the event more sure, and every disturbing noise, not quite effectual to arouse, makes the repose more deep, and heavy and perpetual.

The second great reason, then, why I urge you *to-day to choose* whom you will serve, is that every year, and every week, and every day your heart is growing harder, more callous, more nearly a state of absolute spiritual death, when no call can awaken, when the Spirit of Grace is of no avail, and when God says, as of Ephraim, "he is joined to his idols, *let him alone!*"

Again, second, this position will be confirmed when you call to mind the nature and effect of *habit*. It is that strong tendency of our nature to continue on in a thing which has been frequently repeated, and every repetition goes to ensure successive repetitions, until certain forms and courses of mental and physical action become almost as binding and certain as the laws of nature. You have but to call to mind the fixity of a person's gait, carriage, manners, when in middle life—intonations of voice, forms of expression, ways of thinking, indeed almost everything, so that man has been quaintly called, "a bundle of habits." Religion enters into one's whole life, and into all his parts, and so did sin. When now a person has practiced sin in all his intents and purposes, for scores of years it may be, labored in all his plans for self-interest, and said continually and consistently to God, "Depart from me, I desire not the knowledge of thy ways," whose heart has dwelt morning and evening, day and night, upon the objects and interests of this life, such a strengthened habitude of soul and of action, every day more strengthened and knit into form, the soul cast into a given shape, and that shape sin—every day hardening, and less plastic to the hand of truth—how difficult, after many years, for that man to come as a little child and enter the kingdom of heaven! For years and years the influences of grace have passed over him, like flames licking over solid iron; the words of God's truth have bounded back and fallen harmless at his feet, like arrows at the base of a rock; the persuasions of affection, and the solemn anxiety of those who see your terrible danger, have been expressed; but if these are not enough to arouse you to a mastery of these habits to-day, bearing you down, like the fearful rapids of Niagara, what hope is there in a more distant day, when you are borne further down, and the "mists of the vasty deep" are wet upon your cheeks? If you feel unable to make against these sinful habits to-day, where is your reason to wait until *to-morrow*, or next week, or another year, when, in the nature of things, they must be stronger? If you *live*—uncertain as the rain wind—if you live, your chances of eternal salvation are diminishing *every day*, faster than your chances of life; the charms of habit are throwing a new coil around you every day; your heart struggles less against its bondage, begins to kiss the chains that confine it; your slavery is becoming one of soul and body both. "*Choose you this day whom ye will serve.*"

III. Now let me, in the last place, make these considerations, weighty with facts. If you overpass all the dangers which threaten life, we have shown that delay naturally works to make conversion improbable, and that its *probability* takes a rapidly inverse ratio to the increase of years and privileges. Look now over the Christian people with whom you are or ever have been acquainted, and see how large a proportion were converted in youth how few beyond middle age; how almost none in advanced years. The facts which stare you in the face tell you that the considerations heretofore advanced work out their absolute certainties. Of the two hundred who are members of this church, none have been converted past the middle age; I believe only five or six past what may be called the period of youth. During the whole term of my observations as a minister, I have been cognisant of the conversion of but two persons beyond the middle period of life, or past the age of forty-five years, and I have carefully observed hundreds. I have never witnessed one beyond the age of seventy years. *The number between thirty and forty-five years is less than one quarter of those between fifteen and thirty* I will here transcribe a list given by the late Dr. Spencer, in one of his sermons upon this same subject. He says, "I once made an examination in respect to two hundred and fifty-three hopeful converts to Christ who came under my observation at a particular period. Of this two hundred and fifty-three there were converted, under twenty years of age, one hundred and thirty-eight—over half; between twenty and thirty, eighty-five—about one third; between thirty and forty, twenty-two—less than one tenth; between forty and fifty, only four; between fifty and sixty, three; between sixty and seventy, one; beyond seventy, not one! What a lesson," he adds, "on the delay of conversion! What an awful lesson! How rapidly the prospect of conversion diminishes! far more rapidly than the prospect of life! Let the sinner delay till he is twenty years old, he has lost more than half the probability of salvation he had at twelve! Let him delay till he is thirty years old, and he has lost three-fourths of the probability of salvation which he had at twenty. Let him delay until he has reached forty, (assuming that he will live,) and only twenty-nine chances out of a thousand remain to him! What a lesson upon delay! what an emphatic lesson! As an unconverted man treads on into the vale of years, scarcely a single ray of hope remains to him!"

Such, my dear hearers, are these figures, and over them, in the words of divine authority, I call to you, "*Choose you this day whom ye will serve.*" Time hurries on, your chances fleet away. You know not of to-morrow; of this *precious* hour you do know—you have it, and you hear Christ's voice saying, "Come, come, come; if *any man thirst, let him come.*" Privileged, blessed youth, the doors are wide open to you; your path seems open and clear; will you come? Men of middle age, if you ever intend to step into the ark of salvation, now is your time; it never will be so near again; it is constantly moving off! Soon you never can reach it, and you will be lost! O, Spirit of God, move on all this assemblage that they shall start.

NOTE.—The above is a Discourse which was preached in the First Congregational Church, San Francisco, 16th May, 1858.

THE REVIVAL KNOWN BY ITS FRUITS.—In one of the Boston papers it is stated that a Universalist preacher objected to the revival on the ground that it was simply a revival of religious exercises, and not of moral practice. At one of the prayer-meetings, subsequent to this, allusion was made to this objection by some of the speakers, when a middle-aged man residing in South Boston rose, and with emotion said he could not sit still and hear that charge made. The revival, as experienced by him, had led him to close a house which for two years had been constantly open for the sale of liquors. That house was now shut, and his family were engaged in other business. *He* knew that the revival had produced results.

AMHERST COLLEGE.—The winter term closed Tuesday week. The Amherst *Express* says the usual junior exibition was omitted, neither faculty nor students thinking it desirable that any thing should take place to attract from religious things the attention which all were disposed to bestow upon them alone. As the result of the revival, there remain only seventeen students who do not indulge a hope in Christ, and almost every one of the seventeen is interested, some of them deeply so. Every one of the freshmen and sophomore classes, and every member but one each in the junior and senior, has been more or less interested. The close of the term, and the consequent dispersion of the students has interrupted the work, but could it have continued a few weeks longer, there is reason to believe that not a single student would have remained unconverted.

A RAINY SABBATH.—A few years ago a stormy Sabbath occurred. In a manufacturing village in New England, some pious people were greatly disappointed. At first they felt that they could hardly be denied the privilege of going to the house of God, but God overruled the disappointment for good. A few persons met in a large room in a boarding house for prayer. The Lord was in the midst of them. Soon such a spirit of grace and supplication was poured upon them, that they wrestled with the angel of the covenant, till like Jacob, they prevailed. A revival of religion commenced, which resulted in the conversion of a considerable number of youths especially, while the members of the church were quickened and revived. The good effects of that work are visible to this day. These facts were related in a prayer meeting, by one who was witness of them, a few days since. Let us strive to make the most of rainy Sabbaths.—*Puritan Recorder*

HIGH PRESSURE.—In the attempt to launch the Leviathan, through the sides of one the hydraulic rams of ten inches in diameter, the water was forced through the pores of solid iron, like a thin dew, until, the whole cylinder ripped from top to bottom with a noise like a dull under ground explosion. The iron of this cylinder averages six inches in thickness, and stood a pressure of upwards of 12,000 pounds to the square inch before it gave way.

COOL IMPUDENCE.—The editor of a Western paper owes a bank about $1000, for which they hold his note. The defaulting wag announces it thus in his paper: "There is a large and rare collection of the autographs of distinguished individuals deposited for safe keeping in the cabinet of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, each accompanied with a note in the hand writing of the respective men. We learn they have cost the bank a great deal of money. They paid over a thousand dollars for them. We hope great care is taken to preserve these curious and invaluable relics, as should they be lost, we doubt whether they could be easily collected again. Should the bank, however, be so unfortunate as to lose them, we trust they have another in their power, to console them of the very hard times."

The Weekly Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1858.

RICH AND RARE MINING PRIVILEGES DISCOVERED.

In these days of excitement, and hasty and adventurous expeditions in search of new and unworked mining fields, it becomes us, as journalists faithful to the interests of our readers, to give early and reliable information respecting any promising avenue to wealth coming within our knowledge. For our better information in the matter, we have been consulting a volume, published by authority of government, which contains much important information on the matter of true riches, and instruction as to the best means by which they may be obtained. From this valuable work, which, by the way, can be obtained at all our bookstores, we learned that in a country whose position and boundaries are fully described, there are vast tracts of mining region lying yet unappropriated, where claims can be staked and secured, according to the rules laid down for the government of the mines in that country. We are fully assured, also, that the gold of these mines is not only abundant, but is of the very purest quality, and possesses many wonderful properties; and although it is freely admitted that the trip to this gold-bearing land is attended with many difficulties—and dangers even—yet we are confident, from the minuteness of the directions given, that no resolute man need fail to reach the mines, and secure his portion of the treasure. From the book before us, we have compiled some information which we hope will be of interest and value to our readers.

Yield of the mines, and quality of the gold. On this point, we have the testimony of an old miner, who, after one day's experience in this mine, said that he had obtained more pure gold than in three full years' work in his old claims. The Book also quotes the opinion of a son of the foregoing, who was noted for working in all leads where there was a promise of the color, and who was continually, according to his own account, prospecting for better diggings. This man, after long experience, says decidedly, that the gold from these mines is more valuable than any other with which he was acquainted, and that its color was purer and better than the ruby. The Author of the book himself speaks of a miner with whose case he was acquainted, who, having prospected in these mines, immediately made sale of all his other claims, and invested his whole property in the purchase of a lead in these mines; and the way in which his case is mentioned, leaves us no room to doubt but that he was perfectly satisfied with his investment. We have, in relation to this very point, conversed with many miners of experience, and they tell us, invariably, that the gold is abundant and of the very highest standard of purity. Some, who have lately commenced working, are enthusiastic in respect to their success, especially as to the precious quality of the metal obtained. They assert, with the appearance of entire sincerity, that the yield of gold from these mines, both in respect to quantity and quality, affords them perfect satisfaction. They have no desire for any more liberal returns than those which they have received, though as yet but novices in the art of mining; and without hesitation they have devoted themselves exclusively to the working of these mines for life.

Peculiar qualities of the Gold. We gather from the Book, and from the testimony of those whom we have consulted, that the gold has some peculiar characteristics. We have already stated, on what we considered good authority, some facts as to its exceeding preciousness. On this point we will not enlarge, except to say that the gold secured in these mines will stay by one, in secure possession, and prove adequate to the supply of all our wants. We say, emphatically, we have abundant authority from information derived from the Book, to state that the nature of these mines is such that one is always sure of making day wages. The testimony of one David, given in the Book on this point, is so explicit and satisfactory, that we cannot help quoting it in spirit. He says that after the experience of a long life, he never saw one of the laborers in these mines destitute, or any of his children ever begging bread.

Another peculiarity of these mines is, that by no possible contingency or misfortune, by which one's other property is destroyed or alienated from him, will his hold on the treasure of these mines be shaken or affected. There is mentioned in the Book a most striking illustration of the truth of this statement, something like the following: A miner in the county of Uz, by a series of most disastrous casualties, was deprived of his dwellings, his animals, his growing crops, and finally, to fill up the cup of his sorrows, of his children; and yet, strange to say, this man sat down amid the ruins of his former wealth, homeless, childless, poverty-stricken, with words of blessing on his lips, simply because he had treasured up some of the wealth of this mine, which no misfortune could wrest from him. Some devilish enemy of his had indeed reported that he would lose this also; but it turned out to be a base, unfounded slander.

A third property of the gold of these mines, which we deem worthy of special notice, is, that it will stay by one beyond the grave. It is a most important and peculiar characteristic. How often, in this life even, are men obliged to lament, in bitter disappointment, the dissipation of the stores of wealth which they have hoarded; but if they possessed it to the end, at this point they and their property must part company. It is a proverb which we find recorded in the Book—and universal experience teaches its truth. How desirable, then, is it, that we should obtain some treasure, which shall be a stable, abiding, immortal possession, which, untouched by the changes and vicissitudes of this world, shall hold over to be occupied and enjoyed in the next. How consistent with the aspirations of the human soul, that this present life should not prove a blank, but, on the other hand, a field for the sowing of immortal seed, which shall germinate and bear fruit in eternal life. To change the figure, the working of these mines will not only secure to us wealth in this world, unaffected by its changes and calamities, but we may thus, so the Book informs us in the express words of its Author, "lay up treasure in Heaven." Who is there who will waste his life without making this precious deposit? Has any one of our readers failed as yet to secure for himself treasure in Heaven? Let him hasten at once to secure a claim, and devote himself to its faithful working—now while he has opportunity. It only remains for us to state some of the rules and regulations prescribed for working the mine.

1st. No person is allowed to hold more than one claim, and this must be in these identical mines. The reason for this is fully set down in the Book, and commends itself to the good sense of all. The gold of these mines cannot be secured, except one gives himself with one-hearted devotion to its acquisition. There is a proverb in use among the miners, something like this: Then shall ye find it, when ye shall search for it with your whole heart. In addition to this, the gold of these mines is so valuable that to obtain a portion of it, is pretty much the same as having all things. So one Paul testifies, whose writings occupy a large space in the Book. Besides this, the valuable privilege is granted to all working miners, of drawing at sight for their daily necessities, on the chief banking house of the country, and their paper is never dishonored. In fact, the Cashier has a large fund at his disposal set apart for the exclusive benefit of laborers in the mine.

2nd. Sufficient water is supplied free of charge, for washing out the gold. And this water alone is able to clear away the dirt and develope the precious metal. Many expedients have been tried to separate the gold from the earth adhering to it, but we are informed by the Book that they have universally failed. Two, we note in particular, who attempted to clear away the earth from the gold by their own tears: but though they sought the gold carefully, they were never able to detect the color. One miner, who came from Syria, proposed to use the waters of his own country, as more efficacious than those furnished, but he listened to reason, and was prevailed upon to follow the law of the mines, and a precious treasure he secured to himself, by his simple obedience. The water used in these mines is abundant, coming from fountains opened in Judah and Jerusalem, and fed also by springs from the Garden of Gethsemane. The main, and, in fact, the only Reservoir (one being amply sufficient, though the whole world should come to work for gold in these mines) is situated on Mt. Calvary, and because a mingled stream of blood and water once flowed on this mountain, the waters of the Reservoir have a reddish tinge. Indeed, those who have washed out their gold in these waters, think that without the blood, the stream would not be efficacious; and they are sustained in this opinion by the authority of the Book.

We only add that no one is allowed to work in these mines without a License, which must be signed by the Author of the Book, who is, in fact, the Son of the Owner and Proprietor of the mines. The directions for obtaining these licenses are clear and explicit, and the most ignorant, if they apply to the Book, will not fail to learn the proper method. Should they be in doubt, however, they are invited to apply to the office of the Chief Secretary, who is instructed to guide them in the true way, and present them in the presence of the Son, that they may obtain the proper license. Many, we are happy to say, of late have availed themselves of this privilege, and though they have worked their claims but a short time, so satisfied are they with the result obtained, that nothing on earth will tempt them to dispose of their interest in them.

For further information on the whole subject, we refer our readers to the clergymen of the city and State, and especially to the Book, which may be obtained at the Bible Depository and the Bookstores.

POSTCRIPT.—We caution our readers against spurious licenses. Many have found to their sorrow, that they would not pass, when presented to the proper authorities, while they themselves have suffered condign punishment and, through the utter worthlessness of their life's work, eternal ruin. A genuine license, however, given by the Son of the Proprietor, will secure to the holder the privilege of working the mines during life; of laying up treasure in Heaven, and the title to an eternal inheritance.

THE GREAT AWAKENING AT THE EAST.—Our Eastern papers come to us still charged with joyful tidings of continued out pourings of God's Spirit. From north-east to south-west the tide of mercy is sweeping through the land. Many accounts are of such special interest that we desire to republish them. We have only room however, for the following, which we present as types of all.

The religious revival which opened with so much earnestness and enthusiasm at the North and East, has extended to the South and Southwest. The Memphis Appeal, in reference to the religious excitement in that city, says:

The revivals now progressing in the churches of this city seem to be characterised by the same marked peculiarities as elsewhere throughout the country; without any great pulpit orator exciting the churches with revival sermons, but simply in the use of the divinely appointed means of humble and fervent prayer to God, has this great blessing vouchsafed. This is certainly the work of God's spirit more manifestly displayed both in reviving the hearts of the Christians and moving the ungodly to repent, than any great general awakening recorded in history.

Here, as elsewhere, there seems to be no great excitement in the churches, but a quiet, deep conviction of the vital importance of religion, and the determination by the help of God no longer to delay to a more convenient season the great work of reconciliation with God.

THE REVIVAL IN NEW ORLEANS.—The religious movement has at length reached New Orleans. The New Orleans *Picayune* says:

"It has been a rare attraction which, in New Orleans, has called any considerable number of men of business, gentlemen of leisure, or laboring men, from their usual routine of pleasure or labor during the interval between Monday morning and Saturday night to visit our churches. The change at the present moment visible here, is the apparent disappearance, to some extent, of what may be termed a characteristic indifference, and the growing cordiality manifested between churches of different creeds. At the prayer-meetings now held each day, at different hours, in different places, and all attended by large numbers, are to be seen quite as many men as women, and the line of denominational division in these reunions seems to be almost entirely broken down.

PRAYER MEETING IN A GAMBLING SALOON.—At Ripley, Ohio, the proprietor of a gambling saloon was recently converted, at whose request a daily prayer meeting was organized in his rooms, and is still carried on with great animation.—*Index.*

At a meeting of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, held this morning, the Rev. Dr. Dr. Anderson, of San Francisco, being present, a subscription was made providing for the payment of the entire debt of the church; and through the kindness and liberality of the First Presbyterian Church, Dr. Anderson's, and Calvary Church, Dr. Scott's, of San Francisco, such material assistance was proffered as will no doubt insure its entire success. M.

Sacramento, June 8, 1858.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.—We are pleased to observe that the public of San Francisco, seems to be alive to the importance of this institution. The amount required by law to be contributed by the members of the department, before the Board of Supervisors would be authorized to make any appropriation from the General Fund, was $10,000. The amount contributed at the close of the election, as shown by the treasurer's list, was as follows:

57 Life Members contributed	$5,750
28 Donors "	820
390 Yearly Members "	3,900
475 Members entitled to vote	$10,470
14 Donors of $5 each	70
489 Persons in all subscribed *and paid in*	$10,540

Of the 475 entitled to vote, 362 cast their ballots at the election, with the result given in our last.

THE CALIFORNIA CULTURIST.—The first number of the *Culturist*, published by Messrs. Wheeler & Wadsworth of this city, is before us, and well realizes all that was promised in their prospectus to which we have before alluded. It is well got up in all respects; the Frontispiece of California Fruits is a beautiful colored plate of exquisite finish, quite equal to the best of those published in the Atlantic States; the other plates, the printing, &c., are all well executed and creditable to the printers Messrs. Valentine & Co. The table of contents embraces a large number of articles on Agriculture, Horticulture, Machinery, &c.—all calculated to interest and instruct the farmers, gardeners and mechanics of our State. It is a work of which all Californians should be proud as a proof of California talent and workmanship, and which they should patronize as one calculated to benefit them in every sense of the word. The publishers have our sincere good wishes for the success of their enterprise.

Religious Anniversaries in New York.

The meeting of the Tract Society has been looked forward to with great interest, as the question of the approval of the action of the Executive Committee, in their course in declining to publish the tract on the duties of masters, was to be decided. The meeting was attended by some 1400 life members, and the question was discussed with a great deal of spirit by the speakers on both sides. In favor of the Committee were Bishop McIlvaine and Dr. Bethune; opposed, Dr. Tyng and Dr. Bacon, with many others on either side. On a test vote the sense of the meeting stood, 345 opposed to the course of the Executive Committee, the balance, which from the crowd, it was impossible to count, sustaining the Committee

The old Committee were afterwards re-elected. We make no comment on the result above stated, but quote the following from the N. Y. *Times.*

"The sin charged upon the Society is one of omission—its defects can be supplied by other agencies, while it can be left to go on in its own sphere and way."

The American Bible Society report: Receipts, $390,759; number of Bibles printed, 250,000; Testaments, 381,000. Grants of money for publishing the scriptures abroad, $31,500.

Home Missionary Society report: Receipts, $176,000; Expenditures, $190,000; Missionaries employed, 1012; addition to churches by letter, 3104; by profession, 3680.

SUNDAY LAW IN THE MOUNTAINS.—A correspondent of the Sacramento *Union*, writing from Dutch Flat, says:

The case of the People vs. Hyman, for keeping open his house for business purposes on last Sabbath, was yesterday heard and tried for a violation of that law, and a verdict rendered for the people after some ten minutes deliberation. The defendant claimed that "taverns" came within the exception; but a jury of twelve decided that Webster was not legal authority within the legal term, and relied more on Bouvier's Law Dictionary, as found under "guest," for its true and legal signification."

"CHURCH OF THE ADVENT."—Rev. Mr. McAllister, son of the Hon. M. H. McAllister, arrived on the *Sonora.* The reverend gentleman is to assume the Rectorship of the Episcopal Society known as "The Church of the Advent."

THE STAMPEDE TO FRAZER RIVER.

The excitement in reference to the mines on Frazer River is daily becoming more intense in every part of this State. Every steamer from Sacramento and Stockton comes crowded with passengers, all bound to the newly discovered land of gold. Extra stages are running on most of the routes, connecting with the interior, and all come loaded with people as eager to leave California as they were to get here in 1849. The Sacramento Valley Railroad is also running extra cars to accommodate the greatly increased travel. At the rate emigration is going at present our State will soon be partially depopulated, unless—as we believe will be the case—we receive large accessions from the Atlantic States. To facilitate this, it is to be hoped the Mail Company will put on extra steamers between here and New York, and place the rates of passage at the lowest figure that will pay them well for the expense of running their ships. It is idle at present to endeavor to stay the current that is setting towards Puget Sound, much as we believe it to be the merest folly possible for men to leave, as many do, profitable occupations in the mines and elsewhere, in a pursuit that in its nature is uncertain, and attended with difficulties and privations, that frequently cause the loss of health, and in many cases of life itself. Men will brave all dangers in pursuit of gold, and doubtless some will be successful, while very many will probably regret leaving a country where they were doing well, and enjoying most of the comforts of life, for one where none of these are to be had, and cannot be for the present or for years to come.

THE STEAMER PACIFIC FOR THE GOLD REGION.—The steamer *Pacific*, R. Haley, Esq., Commander, left Pacific wharf on the 14th inst., about one o'clock. Among her passengers were two hundred and fifty United States troops, two artillery companies, of whom A. and G, arrived in San Francisco on the steamer *Senator* from the South, destined to reinforce Col. Steptoe's command. Company D, U. S. 3d Artillery, Capt. E. D. Keyes, also sailed on the *Pacific*, bound for the same destination. The following is a list of officers: Capt. E. D. Keyes, Lieutenants Gibson, Tyler, White, Lyons, Ransom, Dandy and Kip. Major Allen, U. S. Quarter-Master, accompanies these troops. The wharf was densely thronged with spectators, and the steamer was crowded with passengers in every part. It is evident that Gen. Clark intends to push the war with vigor, and bring the hostile savages to an early recognition of their incapacity for successful resistance. It was said the steamer carried 600 passengers for the gold mines, mostly experienced men, well acquainted with the business; who will prove a valuable acquisition to the working population on Frazer and Thompson's rivers.

THE BUTTERFIELD & CO. SEMI-WEEKLY OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE.—The following is an extract from a private letter dated New York, May 20th, received by a gentleman of this city, yesterday.

"The prosperity of San Francisco—there are many things tending to a culmination which will produce such a result, one of the most important is the "Wells, Butterfield & Co.'s contract for a semi-weekly mail across the country," and the assurance I have from them direct that they are now ready and will start positively on the first day of August, instead of the 10th of September, according to terms of contract, they applied to Congress to start in July, and have with them settled on the 12th of August, as above; further, yesterday they informed me that they had purchased six of the most elegant grey horses that money could procure, in order to come into San Francisco in a truly express style—so look out for the crack of the whip! * * * * The successful continuance of the opening of this route will do more for California than a dozen steamship lines. Emigrants will pour along the route by thousands, and when once assurance is established that protection of life is safe and certain, a rush of emigration will be realized that will astonish all. * * * * There are thousands desirous of reaching California but are prevented by an aversion to sea voyages, and the dread of dangers in crossing plains; and those who would come by sea are prevented by the high rates of fare, though four steamers a month leave here full at the high rates.

"Marshall O. Roberts told me a few days since that there were passengers enough applying to him to keep four steamers going on the Nicaragua route, if it was opened. There are negotiations on foot to open it, and also the Tehuantepec route. You will see by the papers that Congress has contracted with the Pacific Mail Company to stop at the terminus of the Tehuantepec route for the mails—this looks like work—all is looking right for California.—*S. F. Herald.*

DETERMINED TO GO.—The people can't be kept from Frazer River. They would go—that is, they would start for there—if they knew that a six month's sojourn at Bellingham Bay, or Botany Bay and a diet of clam soup were to be their portion before they could get a chance to walk as far as from Fort Yuma on the Colorado to mount Shasta in quest of the veriest uncertainty. Everybody in town is talking of Frazer River, and if they all tell the truth, the place will be depopulated in August. the stages keep going away filled full of the impatient fortune-seekers. Every joke that is cracked is mixed in Frazer river water, and Frazer forms a part and parcel of everybody's meat drink and apparel. Kern river and Gold Bluff weren't "a patch-in" to this last excitement.—*Butte Record.*

The five millions of treasury notes have been awarded at 103 7-8 for $4,600,000, leaving the fraction of $400,000, to be divided among fifteen millions of proposals at 5 per cent. and upwards.

In the House of Representatives at Washington, on the 17th May, Mr. Hackney, the door-keeper, was dismissed for mal-practices, and on the 18th, Joseph L. Wright, of New Jersey, elected to fill the vacancy.

ARRIVAL OF THE SONORA.

Two Weeks Later News

MINNESOTA AND OREGON ADMITTED INTO THE UNION!

California Appointments Confirmed.

Domestic Summary—European Intelligence—etc., etc.

The steamship Sonora, Captain Baby, reached her wharf about seven o'clock last Monday evening, bringing New York dates to the 20th ult., and from England to the 7th.

She had on board over one thousand passengers and 713 packages of merchandize. The news received by her is important. Serious apprehensions of difficulty between Great Britain were entertained in consequence of the men-of-war of that power in repeated instances overhauling and searching American vessels engaged in trading in the West Indies. Mr. Cass, Secretary of State, has addressed the British government upon the subject, demanding reparation for the injuries sustained, and prompt punishment of the officers who have authorized these outrages, and unless these demands are frankly met and complied with, it will become a very troublesome question, and may lead to results of the greatest importance.

The Cabinet at Washington had a long sitting May 18th, over the proposed action in regard to the forcible interference of British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico with Amirican merchant vessels. There is no longer any doubt of the facts, for proof has been furnished by the Consul at Havana, upon the affidavits of several captains and passengers who put into that port, establishing the offensive searches and maltreatment in such a manner as to confirm fully the published statements from other sources. This subject has already led to a correspondence with Lord Napier, and a dispatch has been sent to Mr. Dallas, with imperative instructions to lay the matter before Lord Malmesbury, with urgency. No doubt is entertained but the acts will be promptly disavowed, and the officers porbably dismissed. All this may take place for form's sake, to be followed by subsequent promotion, as in the case of Mr. Crampton, who has gone up the ladder of diplomacy ever since his dismissal here.

The Washington correspondent of Forney's Press, under date of the 18th ult., gives the following items:

Oregon will be admitted to-morrow. The bill for her admission passed the Senate to-day—Douglas leading the fight in a brilliant speech. This makes thirty-three States.

ADMISSION OF OREGON.—The bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union, has passed the Senate. Ayes 35, noes 17.

THE MINNESOTA MEMBERS.—Minnesota having become one of the Sovereign States of the Union, the members elect to Congress have taken their seats. General Shields' term expires in 1859, and Mr. Rice's in 1863, the two Senators having drawn lots. The House bill allows two Representatives, while the people had elected three, the three members on Tuesday drew lots for the two seats, which resulted in the success of William W. Phelps and James M. Cavanaugh, Mr. George L. Becker retiring to Minnesota and to private life.

Mr. Broderick has introduced in the Senate, a resolution charging Postmaster Weller, of this city, with malfeasance in office, and demanding to know why the Postmaster-General does not take action in the matter.

CONFIRMATION OF CALIFORNIA APPOINTMENTS.—According to the *Pennsylvanian*, the California appointments were confirmed by the Senate on May 12th, including F. Tilford, as Naval officer, and C. H. Hempstead, as Superintendent of the Branch Mint at San Francisco. A dispatch to the *New York Herald* says, the California appointments were all confirmed on the 12th May. Solomon, Marshal, and Della Torre, Attorney of the Northern District; Collectors—Downey, at San Pedro; Sutherland, at Sacramento; and Lester, and San Joaquin; Kane, Appraiser, at San Francisco. Roman, Appraiser General.

Registers of Land Offices:—Walter H. Harvey, at Los Angels, re-appointed; Edward P. Hart, at Visalia, from 1st July, 1858, a new office: Wm. McDaniels, at Humboldt, from 1st July, 1858, a new office.

Receivers of Public Money:—Charles Lindley, at Marysville, re-appointed; Thomas Barker, at Vissalia, from 1st July, 1858, a new office; George W. Hook, at Humboldt, from 1st July, 1848, a new office; Wm. B. Norman, at Stockton, from 1st July, 1858, a new office.

MORMON NEWS.—Intelligence reached Washington that Brigham Young and the Mormons had evacuated Salt Lake, and Governor Cumming had entered the city. The War Department has received despatches from General Johnston, dated Camp Scott, March 14th. A large train of provisions was within two days' march of Camp Scott, as was also the Eastern mail, being the first official mail since September. Mr. Jones, the contractor, deemed it advisable to cause a halt till he should be reinforced by General Johnston, to whom he sent for assistance, as a large body of Mormons appeared in his rear. General Johnston immediately sent the necessary aid. It is reported that the Mormons appear very warlike. They can be seen at all hours in large numbers on the adjacent hills. It is expected here that General Johnston has had a brush with them before this. It is said that the Government intends keeping a large force at Salt Lake, even if the Mormons emigrate, and will make Salt Lake City a depot for military stores. The trains now on their way will accordingly proceed.

MAIL CONTRACT.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has signed a contract with the Tehuantepec Company to take mails and passengers on the Pacific to San Francisco, and the Department has extended the Pacific Company's contract for one year in consequence, the service to commence in October. Peter A. Hargous is to furnish the money to complete the Tehuantepec road. The compensation for the mails from New Orleans to the Pacific Ocean is to be two hundred and eighty thousand dollars a year for semi-monthly service, and the plan of the Government is to make Tehuantepec the mail route to California, and to discontinue the Panama route. This places the interests of the Sloo Company on a microscopic point of view, and it is understood they have protested, which will not, of course, amount to anything.

CALIFORNIA LAND PATENTS.—The Commissioner of the Land Office has refused to grant a patent for the San Gregoria Ranch, California, to Hepburn & Brent, in consequence of an error of over two thousand acres excess made by the Surveyor General of California.

The General Land Office received, by the last mail, from the Surveyor General of California, a plat of the rancho "Campo de los Franceses," finally confirmed to Charles M. Weber, situated in townships 1 and 2, north of ranges 6 and 7, and township 1, south of ranges 6 and 7, east of the Mount Diablo meridian. The Calaveras river runs through the northern part of this ranch, and Stockton city is located within its limits: said claim contains 48,747 acres. Also, a plat of the ranch De la Canada del Rincon, finally confirmed to Don Pedro Sausevaine, situated in townships 10 and 11, south of range 2, west of the Mount Diablo meridian. The San Lorenzo river runs through this claim from north to south, the ranch contains 5,826 acres.

The General Land Office sends out two land patents by this mail. One is for "Los Acalanes" rancho, containing 3,328 and 95-100 acres, confirmed to Elain Brown, situated in township 1 north, ranges 2 and 3 west, Mount Diablo meridian. The other is for "Thompson's Rancho," containing 35,532 80 100 acres, confirmed to A. B. Thompson, situated in townships 1 and 2, south ranges 8 and 10 east, Mount Diablo meridian.

OREGON MILITARY ROAD.—Congress on the 14th May, proceeded to dispose of the Territorial business, and passed the Bill making an appropriation for the completion of a military road from Astoria to Salem in Oregon Territory, and rejected two Bills for Roads in New Mexico and Washington Territories.

NEW LOAN.—The President of the United States has formally asked Congress for authority to contract a loan of fifteen millions of dollars for a term of not exceeding ten years. The Senate Committee of Finance have the matter under consideration.

LAND DISTRICTS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—In the House of Representatives on the 14th, a bill was reported from the Committee on Public Lands, in favor of creating two additional Land Districts in Washington Territory. Mr. Cobb, Chairman of the Committee, said, that two districts were all that were needed in view of the fact that Washington was not being settled as fast as was expected. Several members objected to the creation of any new Land Districts at all in a territory being so slowly settled as Washington. Mr. Stevens, of Washington, then explained that the settler in the territory required some accommodation in the way of Land offices. The bill, he said, provided for an additional land office on the Columbia river, and the limits of that Land district embrace the whole southern portion of the territory, extending from the coast to the interior. Communication is difficult from the river to Olympia, on Puget Sound, where the present land office is situated, and the reason, therefore, is strong in favor of the additional office. The other land office is for the country north. There is much activity there; the settlers are very busy proving and perfecting their titles, and the difficulties of communication, and the subsequent expense, are very burdensome to them. Mr. Stevens assured the House that now that the difficulties with the Indians were surmounted, the settlements in Washington Territory were being rapidly extended. Nevertheless, the House did not seem inclined to pass the bill, and after some debate, it was referred to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The Commissioner has made several very important decisions in respect to California lands, but they will not be promulgated until approved by the Interior Department.

Mayor Tiemann, of New York, is still walking into the mysteries, and crushing out the operations of the policy dealers, the legitimate gamblers, the mock auctioneers and all other denominations of swindlers, with a very admirable degree of energy and efficacy, and since the commencement of the two weeks in which Frank Leslie has been showing up the filthy and inhuman abominations of the swill milk, the Mayor has co-operated with him, and those carts entering the city or traversing it without proper numbers, have been brought to the City Hall and their owners fined, until the operation of the swill milk dealers is pretty much gone for the present. Meantime the consumption of what has hitherto been denominated milk has materially decreased, and there is a general suspicion of every thing that looks like milk.

The developments of frauds in the departments of the City Government are steadily increasing in number, and adding to an infamous aggregate of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Preparations are being made with considerable energy to attempt the impeachment of Judge Abraham D. Russell, of New York. The immediate cause of this is his action in the late affair in the Academy of Music, in which proprietors and editors of Porter's Spirit of the Times are involved.

There was a large and brilliant gathering in New York, on the 11th ult., at a complimentary feast in honor of the Rev. Robinson Scott, who is about to return to Ireland with the $70,000 he has collected in the United States for the spread of Protestantism in his native land. Addresses were made by "Kirwan," the Rev. H. W. Beecher, Mr. C. A. Dana, the Rev. Dr. Adams and others. Mr. Scott's farewell speech was warmly received.

The Mayoralty vote in Philadelphia on Tuesday, was as follows: Henry, Anti-Administration, 32,068; Vaux, Administration, 28,074. Henry's majority, 3,994. The Anti-Lecomptonites elect not only Mayor, but City Comptroller and Solicitor, and a majority in both branches of Council.

The Gold fever is on the increase in Iowa. Reported discoveries of gold mines in Union and adjoining counties are mentioned in the papers, and parties are said to be making from $4 to $10 a day in gathering the dust.

A sailor died recently in Texas, and it is said that on his death-bed he confessed that he was one of the crew who murdered Mrs. Alston, of South Carolina, forty years ago. Mrs. Alston was the daughter of Aaron Burr. She sailed from Charleston for New York, in a brig, and on the trip the crew mutinied, and murdered all the officers and passengers.

The Florida war, after many finishings, is finally at an end. Billy Bowlegs, and Assinwah, with their respective bands, numbering 117 warriors and women, arrived at Fort Myers, some six weeks ago, from Tampa, and report themselves as ready to emigrate. The remaining Indians are divided into three parties, and do not number among them thirty warriors, all told.

After the Mississippi crevasse, (not yet stopped) came a flood of rain in Mississippi, which has done tremendous damage. Water Valley is a water-valley, with a witness. One gentleman swam his horse through the water on the outskirts of the town.

Great apprehensions are felt in the Southern States that the coming summer will be a very sickly one, and that the dreadful scourge of yellow fever, from which the South was so unusually exempt last season, will return this season with greater violence than ever. This fear is based upon the fact that the long continued freshets, at this particular time, are likely to breed febrile diseases. Nearly one-fourth af the land on the Mississippi, from Vicksburg down to the mouth of that river, has been overflowed for many weeks, and all the swamps, bayous and lagoons at the South are gorged with stagnant water. In the interiors of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, the freshets have been unprecedented.

The Southern Commercial Convention, which was called togeter with so many flourishes of trumpets, met at Montgomery, Ala., and after a session of five days, adjourned without doing anything. Their time was taken up by debates upon the practicability of the re-opening of the slave trade.

Two Bills in relation to California Land Claims were yesterday passed by the House, to wit: The Bill for the prevention and punishment of forgery in land titles in California; and the Bill to provide for the collection and safe-keeping of the public archieves in the State of California.

The *N. Y. Tribune* has the following in relation to Col. Kane, the gentleman whose movements, in connection with the Mormons, has been the subject of such frequent comment: "When the full truth is known, we believe it will be found that the great credit is due to Colonel Thomas L. Kane for this auspicious termination of the Mormon broil. He went out to Utah with the consent, indeed, of the President, but prompted by his own generous heart, animated by an earnest desire to prevent a needless, and therefore culpable, effusion of human blood. By his past services to, and experience with, the Mormons, he had won the confidence of their leaders, while his knowledge of the purposes and preparations of the Government enabled him to convince those leaders that resistance on their part was hopeless. We wish he had gone to Utah some months earlier: but his bold and self-sacrificing mission has doubtless been undertaken in season to save millions to the Treasury and avert from our nation the stain of a fruitless slaughter of thousands and the devastation of their homes. 'Blessed are the peacemakers.'"

DEATH OF GEN. PERSIFER F. SMITH.—The St. Louis *Republican* has received a despatch announcing the death of Gen. Persifer F. Smith, the commander of the Utah forces, at the head-quarters at Fort Leavenworth, at half-past twelve o'clock on the night of May 16th.

The officers of the steamer *Dicky*, just arrived at Boonville, reported that the remains of Gen. Smith were to leave Leavenworth for the East on Wednesday. Gen. Harney succeeds to the command.

The bill to create the Territory of "Nevada," was reported on Tuesday, May 18th, and passed to a second reading. As there is a large majority in its favor there is no doubt but that it will pass, and its success in the Senate is beyond a peradventure, and will be a law before the end of this month.

In the Senate, May 12th, a communication was received from the Secretary of War relative to the proposed purchase of the site of a fortification for the protection of the harbor of San Francisco.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, objected to the price demanded, ($200,000.) and thought the necessity not so urgent that Congress should submit to such an enormous imposition.

Mr. GWIN, of California, said the site was indispensable for the protection of the harbor, and hence Congress should not HESITATE ABOUT THE PRICE.

Mr. Broderick, of California, declared that the whole ranch was not worth $7000. Referred to Military Committee.

A telegraphic dispatch to the *New York Times*, dated May 19th, says that in consequence of the attention directed towards the purchase of Lime Point, California, for military purposes, the Secretary of War has directed the District Attorney not to complete the purchase.

The almost universal testimony of the Press in Kansas is that the people of that territory will indignantly reject the English Conference Bill passed by Congress, and remain a Territory rather than become a State under the Lecompton constitution.

General Lane, delegate from Oregon, has made an ineffectual effort to have the bill appropriating five millions towards the payment of the Oregon Indian war debt taken up and passed.

Lieut. Gen. Scott is at the seat of Government, making the final arrangements in regard to the volunteer regiments. It is understood that all three regiments will be mounted.

The Senate, on the 5th May, passed a joint resolution, offered by Mr. Seward, by a vote of 32 to 8, giving to the widow of Captain Herndon of the ill-fated Central America, three years full pay of her husband, amounting to $7,500.

Hon. Charles Sumner is in Philadelphia, and still suffering from his recent relapse. His physician recommends, for the present, an absolute cessation of work and perfect quiet.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference, convened at New York, has passed resolutions declaring slavery "a sin, for the extinction of which all wise measures should be taken."

Some rumors are in circulation that the President intends removing Mr. McKibbin, the Naval Officer at Philadelphia, because his heroic and manly son, Hon. J. C. McKibbin, the Representative from California, would not swallow the Lecompton iniquity. The father differs from the son on this question; but it is now proposed to hold the father responsible for the son!

The annual report of the P. M. S. Company has been made. The assets are placed at $4,109,145, and the liabilities $3,685,898 82, showing a surplus of $423,246 22. In the statement of assets, the valuation of the steamships has been reduced over $800,000, and the real estate over $200,600, although a valuable wharf has been purchased during the year. The reserve fund shows an increase of $109,000, and the Company's stock on hand $121,000. A contract for mail service between San Francisco and Puget Sound, via intermediate ports, was made with the United States for four years, beginning in October, at $125.500 per annum.

Senator Biggs, of North Carolina, has been appointed Judge by the President in that State, and is succeeded for the present by Mr. Clingman, late of the House.

DEATH OF SENATOR EVANS.—On the evening of the 6th of May, Judge Evans, Senator from South Carolina, was taken suddenly ill with disease of the heart, and died about ten o'clock. He had returned from dining with Governor Hammond, in perfect health, smoked a cigar and retired at ten. At quarter past ten he came out of his chamber, called his servant and sent for Mr. McQueen, who, with Mr Boyce, lodged at the same house. Mr. McQueen came, and found Mr. Evans sitting in a chair, complaining of oppression of the heart. He requested Mr. McQueen to administer two spoonsfull of ether, which had no effect. A physician was sent for, who attempted to bleed him, but did not succeed. He died in a quarter of an hour, peacefully and almost imperceptibly. His last words were to Mrs. McQueen, who was bathing his head with cologne:

"You are very kind, but it will do no good!"

He was the oldest Senator, 74 years of age, and was eminent for the gentleness and purity of his character.

On the 8th of May, Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, pronounced a brief eulogium on Mr. Evans, narrating the history of his life, and the circumstances attending his death. He said the arrows of death had entered often of late among the high places of honor within his own State. He offered the usual resolutions requesting Senators to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, and to attend the funeral of Senator Evans.

The Governor of South Carolina has appointed A. P. Haynes, Senator of the United States, in place of Judge Evans, deceased.

SUICIDE OF FRANK FORRESTER.—Henry William Herbert, extensively known throughout the United States and Great Britain, as an author of celebrity, and more especially for his works on sportsmanship, under the *nom de plume* of "Frank Forrester," committed suicide at the Stevens House, Broadway, by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol. Though over fifty years of age, he recently married a young lady of twenty, from whom he was separated a few weeks after marriage. He left several letters, from which it would appear that domestic differences led to the commission of the rash act.

IMPRISONMENT OF T. AINSA.—Mr. Gwin, of California, on May 5th, presented the memorial of the Legislature of California, calling the attention of the Executive to the case of T. Ainsa, who was seized by an armed band of Mexicans in Arizona, and carried to Sonora, where he is still held captive. The California delegation had written to President Commonfort, who gave orders to have the prisoner released, but his orders being disregarded, he professed himself unable to enforce it.

THE VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.—As two of the three volunteer regiments are, according to the programme of General Scott, at once needed to keep open the communication between Fort Leavenworth and Salt Lake, an effort will be made next week to pass the bill for their support. The appropriation bill for the three regiments will pass, though there will be some sparring over it. The refusal of the President to designate the regiments until after the passage of the appropriation bill, has a cooling and healthy effect.

CALIFORNIA LAND LAWS.—The House has passed the Senate bills for the prevention and punishment of frauds in land titles in California, and for the collection and safe-keeping of the public archives in that State.

THE IVES EXPEDITION.—Lieut. Ives, in his official letters. states that the exploration of the Colorado has so far progressed well, and that the Mormons do not appear to have been successful in conciliating the Mohaves. The latter are jealous of their approach. A party had been sent to examine the route from the Mormon road to the Colorado south of the Big Cañon, which work, with the exploration of the Valley of the Virgin, would be finished in the course of two weeks. When this information has been obtained, the practicability of the route as a channel of communication from Utah to the Pacific will have been determined. This is one of the most important objects of the expedition.

WEST POINT VISITER.—Mr. J. L. Brent, of California, has been appointed one of the Visiters to West Point Military Academy for 1858.

LATER FROM SALT LAKE.

The steamer *Senator* arrived on Sunday last from San Diego, San Pedro, &c.

By her we have later news from Salt Lake and other parts of Utah. The *Desert News*, published now at Fillmore City, says:

His excellency Governor A. Cumming and Colonel Thomas L. Kane arrived in this city on the 12th of April, in good health and spirits. They were escorted from Davis county by the Mayor, Marshal, Aldermen and many other distinguished citizens.

Of the movement of the Mormons and the expeditions sent out by them to explore the country in hopes of finding a suitable locality for their future resting place, the editor of the *Vineyard*, writing from San Bernardino to his own journal, gives the result of these explorations, as follows:

Brother Lyman has returned from his Colorado river exploration trip, without having found a place suitable for the location of the Saints upon the banks of the stream. President Dana continues among the spurs of the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada. The Mormons still continue moving south from the great city and the towns north of it.

A correspondent of the *Vineyard*, writing from San Bernardino under date of the 30th May, furnishes the following information:

I have just arrived from Utah, with the Salt Lake mail, and as I have no papers to send you I can only give you such items as I can glean from Madam Rumor, who says that the Saints in the mountains are all moving South. None are to be left North of Provo. Where they are going to I do not know. Major Cumming, Governor for Utah, had paid the Saints a visit at Provo, and called upon the good people to learn if they were willing that he should govern them. To which they responded by a long, loud, unanimous "No! That when we called you, you came not; that when we wanted your assistance, you gave us none; and now that our Father Brigham has stood by us in times of trouble—in days of affliction; and has brought us safe thus far through life; and has secured for us the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night, be it resolved, that Father Brigham Young be our Governor, now and forevermore, *Amen!*"

From a letter dated "Red Creek, May 10th," we extract the following:

Governor Cumming is still in the city and also Col. Kane. A large number of inhabitants of the city, numbering some eight hundred, recently met in Convention and apprized the Governor (Young) by a written notification with all their signatures attached, that they would not obey his counsel in regard to removing from the city; and moreover that they, the citizens of Great Salt Lake City, whose names were attached to that document, were perfectly willing to recognize Colonel Cumming as "Governor of Utah." In addition to the above, some three hundred men and women have claimed protection of Governor Cumming and called on him to remove them to the States.

Letters also came by the mail of the 8th, from Mormons in Utah to personal friends in San Bernardino, which state that the Mormons have been ordered by Young to leave all the settlements north of Provo, Great Salt Lake City included, and move south. Mr. William Mathews a well-known dignitary of the Mormon church, and formerly a resident of San Bernardino, writes from Beaver city about the 13th May, that the entire population of Utah are in motion, but says he is ignorant of their destination.

FROM MEXICO.

We have received the Mexican *Extraordinary*, to the 26th of May, from which we gather the following details. The news is not very interesting or important:

The most important news we have within the past few days is the victory of Gen. Mejia over Garza at Tampico. For the present we have nothing more than the official despatch of Gen. Mejia, informing the Government of his victory. By this we learn that the battle was a most sanguinary affair for Mexico. It took place on the 14th inst.

Yesterday the Government received the news that Cobos had defeated a small party of 300 Constitutionalists, at Paso del Macho, near Vera Cruz. From this it would appear that Col. Cobos has not gone to Oaxaco, as has been reported through some of the journals of this city.

The excitement about the contribution has partially given way to the feast, but now that is over, we shall likely have a resumption of the subject. In the mean time, we hear that heavy forced loans (so called by decrees) have been imposed in other parts. In San Luis, the foreign population have acted pretty much as here, in regard to a heavy forced loan, which has been imposed upon them. We hear an equally heavy impost has been put upon those of wealth in Jalisco, but have not yet learned whether it has been quietly paid.

Santa Anna is secretly at work, by means of agents, in Washington, in favor of an American Protectorate over Mexico. The fact will be considered as a very curious one, after his often expressed hatred for Americans. Still, we must bear in mind that Santa Anna is a shrewd diviner of the destiny of his country; and, so long as there remains but a hope of a profitable result following the exercise of his distinguished patriotism, he is not likely to remain idle.

The extravagant heat of the past few days has been the subject of general remark. It is really a tropical sun that now pours its beams down upon us, and the relaxing heat is as great as is generally encountered on much lower steps of the table land.

RAILROAD IN CHIHUAHUA.—We see that the Legislature of the State of Chihuahua has given a special privilege to Messrs. McManns and Potts, for the construction of a railroad through that State. The petition asking the privilege, is dated April 27th, 1858. It therefore would appear that Chihuahua has erected itself into a separate sovereignty, as by this act it has arrogated to itself the privilege of nationality.

TAMPICO.—A dispatch received by the Government from General Mejia, informs them that on the 14th inst., Garza was completely routed in his position before Tam ico. The loss is said to have been great, but the killed and wounded are not given. Mejia counts eleven pieces of artillery amongst the captured articles from Garza's camp.

SET AT LIBERTY.—Messrs. Coolidge and Garcia, two American citizens, who were taken prisoners at Orizava, have been set at liberty through the clemency of President Suloga, exercised at the request of the American Minister, Mr. Forsyth.

GEN. ROBLES.—We learn that the Government has granted the requested leave of absence to Gen. Robles, to leave his legation in Washington, to come here and confer with the Government.

SAN LUIS POTOSI.—We have advices from San Luis Potosi to the 17th inst.: Gov. Othon had levied a heavy contribution upon the commerce and industry of the place, an act that had caused considerable displeasure amongst all classes, and was particularly unpopular amongst the foreign residents. Protests were made by all classes of foreigners, always excepting the Spaniards.

The letter from which we take our advices—which, by the way, is from a most reliable source, speaks of two defeats suffered by Miramon. The particulars are not given. Gen. Miramon is now making all kinds of works of defence. At the same time he speaks of taking the offensive against his enemies. For this latter object he is awaiting the arrival of Gen. Ocolls.

The Government has but little money, and no small amount of disaffection exists among the troops. On the other hand it said the victorious march of Zuazua has caused the people of the country to join the standard of the frontiersmen in great numbers. Besides, it is reported the forces from the frontier are well provided with rations and also given large pay, and moreover have the privilege of using their disencumbered hands.

Gen. Miramon was pressing large numbers into his ranks, and but few idlers were allowed to pass unmolested in the streets of San Luis.

Our authority says it is the general impression that the troops from the frontier are more than equal for those of the Government. Still, he adds, the prestige of Osollo is very great, and therefore he does not give a decided opinion as to which way the strife will end in that quarter.

Important from Northern Mexico.

HENNINGSEN AND LOCKRIDGE IN COMMUNICATION WITH GEN. VIDAURRI—LOCKRIDGE'S SERVICES REFUSED.

[From the Corpus Christi (Texas) Valley.]

We have the following important news from Northern Mexico, furnished by Capt. Dan Hastings, just in from Rio Grande City:

Durango has pronounced in favor of Zuloaga, against the Liberals, to whom they swear they will give the sword to the hilt.

Parrodi's forces, to a man, had deserted and joined those of Zuloaga.

The Nuevo Leon forces, in the neighborhood of San Luis, are too weak to accomplish anything, are divided into several parties to cut off provisions, and are awaiting reinforcements.

Caravajal will leave for Tampico immediately, with but few troops. He is General-in-Chief of the vanguard.

Three peons from the vicinity of San Luis, sent out to assassinate Vidaurri, Garza and Zayas, have been caught and hung.

From a reliable source we have still further information from the seat of confusion, to the effect that Vidaurri's forces under Suassa, having failed to make an impression upon San Luis, had retreated.

Lieut. Martinez, of Candala, one of Suassa's command, with ten men, had been ambuscaded and the whole party massacred. Upon hearing of which Suassa was so enraged that he caused thirty prisoners to be shot—some accounts say seventy.

News from Monterey to the 21st ult., represents Vidaurri's army as being in fine condition. If this be true, the question will soon be settled.

Gen. Henningsen arrived in Monterey on the 17th ult.

Mr. S. A. Lockridge, (sometimes called Colonel,) upon arriving at Brownsville, addressed Vidaurri a letter in which he offered to furnish men and munitions to aid the Liberal cause. To which Vidaurri replied by stating that upon certain contingencies he might. On the 7th ult., hearing of Gen. Henningsen's arrival in this city, writes again, from which we take the following extract:

"This Gen. Henningsen is the agent of Walker and comes to your country to 'fillibuster.' You know what was the conduct of Walker in Sonora and Nicaragua too well for me to give any light as to his intention. Henningsen has said that if he can make no arrangements with you or Caravajal, he will take possession of the country. I desire to inform your Excellency that I protest against these piratical arrangements, and that I will have no connection with such movements.

In reply, Gen. Vidaurri dismisses Mr. Lockridge very summarily, declines any further correspondence with him, and deservedly treats him as a renegade and fillibuster.

Our European dates are to the 6th of May.

Great Britain.

The London *Daily News* asserts that if Lord Derby meets with factious opposition he will dissolve Parliament.

The camp at the Curragh of Kildare was to be increased. Upwards of 7,000 troops were already in the camp

A collision had occured in St. George's Channel between a coasting steamer, the Brigand, and the bark William Campbell. Both vessels sunk, and twenty or thirty lives were lost.

The schooner George, bound from Liverpool for the Niger expedition, had also foundered in the Channel, and seven of her crew were lost.

It was rumored that government would soon proclaim a national day of thanksgiving for the success in India.

The balance sheet of Calvert & Co., the extensive London brewers, who were recently reported to be in difficulties, shows a large surplus of assets.

On the 5th instant, the House of Commons passed to a second reading, the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, by forty majority.

Gen. Peel announced that no more militia regiments were to be disbanded.

France.

General Epinasse had recommended, and the Emperor sanctioned, the removal of all prefects, subprefects, secretaries general and councillors of prefecture, who have attained certain ages caculated to impair their administrative powers.

The circulation of the *Independence Belge* had been interdicted for one month in France.

M. de Chasseron, son-in-law of Prince Murat, is appointed French Chargé d'Affaires in China, vice M. de Bourboulon.

The *ensemble* of the budget for 1859 had been adopted in the Legislative body by 25 against 3.

The Bourse was firmer. Three per cents closed on Tuesday at 69f. 65c.

The whole of Madame de Montijo's debts have been generously paid by the Emperor of the French, and his Majesty, in the name of the Empress Eugenie, has just made the purchase of a beautiful chateau and estate close to Seville.

Earl Cowley was received by the Emperor Napoleon on Saturday, 1st inst., at a private audience, when he presented to his Majesty the reply of the Queen of England to the letters recalling the Count de Persigny.

Paris letters state that the Emperor, at a reception, had rebuked one of the deputies for expressing himself strongly in opposition to the government plans in the Legislature, and that the incident was much spoken of.

The anniversary of the death of Napoleon had been celebrated in Paris with imposing religious ceremonies.

The Queen of Holland was on a visit to Napoleon.

The session of the Legislative body had been further extended to May 22.

The Bourse closed firm on the 7th at 60f. 85c. for account, and 69f. 70c. for money.

The late despatch says that Gen. Bosquet's health had become alarming.

A prominent supporter of Cavignac's government had left Paris, to remain away until after the elections were over, and it was surmised that his departure was not voluntary.

Russia.

Ice was floating down the river Neva.

An imperial ukase imposed a duty of five copecs per rouble on all articles of European export and import, except sugars.

Letters report serious risings among the serfs in some localities, and the interposition of the military to restore order.

Details of the arrangements for the abolition of serfdom are published. Three successive periods are indicated for the completion of the measure, and the serfs are to remain attached to the property until they have purchased their freedom.

Denmark.

The French, English, and Russian envoys at Frankfort had requested the Diet to take the Danish proposals into serious consideration, so as to bring the differences between Denmark and the Diet to an amicable termination.

The commission on Duchies had made its report to the Diet.

A letter from Copenhagen states that the preliminary work for the construction of four large coast batteries, forming the first part of the works destined to defend Copenhagen, had been commenced.

Turkey and Greece.

It was rumored that Turkey and Greece would accept the arbitration of the great Powers on the question now pending between the two States as to the legal jurisdiction of consuls.

News from Athens reports that the Chambers have voted a sum for augmenting the marine.

Persia.

Letters state that thirty thousand Persians had beaten the Turcomans and were laying siege to their capital.

Italy.

A note had been presented to the Neapolitan Government, demanding indemnity for the imprisonment of the two English engineers. The indemnity, it was said, amounted to 100,000f., and that the King appeared inclined to negotiate. Another despatch says the indemnity demanded is 400,000 francs.

The armament of the Neapolitan arsenals continued going on.

Belgium.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the Belgian Government is very active in all that relates to the army and defences of the country.

India.

Advices from India are to the 9th of April.

Bombay letters add but little of interest to the telegraphic accounts.

Sir Colin Campbell remained at Lucknow, but would probably soon move on Sundola, and then into Rohilcund.

The English grand army had been re-distributed, with a view to future operations in the field.

Nena Sahib had been reinforced by Bareilly Kahn, and proposes to attack the English.

The British experienced a reverse in the vicinity of Allahabad.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Daily News* says, it has become evident that the object of the Oude campaign has failed; that Sir Colin Campbell's conquest was but that of an empty city, and that the final battle ground will be the territory of Rohilcund. It also asserts that nothing further will be attempted yet, owing to the hot weather.

LUCKNOW.—The son of one of the Begums and two or three ladies of the Zenana were killed by a discharge of musketry, when the doors were burst in, before the soldiers saw that they were women. The plunder and destruction of property seems to have been immense. The troops had been exposed to great labor before the city.

Strong measures were at last taken to preserve order in the city, and prevent plunder. It was expected that 8000 men would have to be left to garrison Lucknow.

Symptoms were observed of a gathering cloud in the northwest, and preventative measures were urged for fear of a sudden outbreak of the Sikhs.

Sir James Outram had issued a proclamation, declaring that the British Government had no intention to carry on an armed propagandism, as was believed among the natives; and the Governor-General had issued a proclamation promising rewards to those who had been faithful, and calling on others to submit and throw themselves on the mercy of the British Government. He confiscates all the estates of the latter, but promises that their lives shall be spared if they are not guilty of shedding murderous blood.

The Paris *Pays* affirms that in a private despatch, Sir Colin Campbell has urgently demanded large and immediate reinforcements, on account of the great losses his army has sustained by sickness and the enemy's fire.

The *Pays* says that, notwithstanding the taking of Lucknow, Oude is still in full insurrection and revolt, and, instead of being trodden out, extends daily.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK.—The *Alta* of yesterday says information has been received from New York to the effect that arrangements had been perfected there "for the purchase of two ships, to be put upon the route immediately. The new four-wheel ships are next to be constructed, and it is expected that Californians will come manfully forward and aid in the good work. The letter cites an instance of the hostility manifested by the Mail Company and Vanderbilt, against this enterprise.

"The writer furthermore declares that if the new ships were now running, they would be able to add monthly 5,000 operatives to our population. People of the right class are desirous of immigrating to California, both from Europe and the Atlantic States, but are absolutely prevented from doing so by the exorbitant prices charged by the Mail Company."

Much as we may wish this to be true, until we have further and more explicit information, we shall be compelled to discredit it altogether. If the Mail Company should double their trips and reduce their prices somewhat, it would be quite as much as we could expect for the present.

GOLD MINES IN CALIFORNIA.

In the present excitement in reference to the gold in Frazer River, people forget that gold placers still exist in California, more productive than the world has ever seen elsewhere—placers which, after being worked the last ten years, still yield almost equally to their products when first discovered, and that new fields are being almost daily made known which in any other country would cause multitudes to flock to them as soon as possible. To keep our readers acquainted with these facts, we give them each week some of the facts we find in our exchanges from the mining districts in this State.

GOLD AT OWEN'S LAKE.—We were yesterday shown a letter from a well-known citizen of Tulare county, and which has created an excitement throughout that region of country, far exceeding that about Frazer river, in other parts of this State. The letter states that on the 29th of May, a Mexican, influential and respectable, came to the house of the writer, David B. James, and stated that he "wanted to make up a company to go with him to Owen's Lake, about one hundred and fifty miles from Visalia, where he had worked in company with two Frenchmen for three days, on the south fork of a river that feeds Owen's Lake, and found thirty-three ounces of coarse gold, when the Indians attacked them and killed one of the Frenchmen, and that the other and himself returned. The diggings are about five days travel from Kern River, about twenty miles up the south branch that feeds the lake. The country is quite barren round the lake, but plenty of timber and good water in the mountains. A company has been made up, and the men are leaving diggings which pay them $8 to $10 per day. The diggings are all surface, with slate bed rock. Great excitement prevails through this part of the country—many are preparing to eave for the new mines."—*Mariposa Democrat.*

The accounts from Sailor Diggings continue to be of big wages. As high as twenty dollars to the hand per day is made by some companies, and this is the side hills where they have never been worked before. During the summer they intend working the hills extensively by means of tunneling, etc. New diggings are being struck every day, and in places not heretofore supposed to be rich. Hands are scarce, and commanding one hundred dollars per month. The gold taken from the side hills is coarser than that before taken in this section.

The ditch company are doing better than ever before, their rents averaging one hundred and seventy-five dollars per day.—*Crescent City Herald.*

Some rich diggings, says the Amador *Sentinel*, have recently been discovered in a flat on the Middle Fork of Jackson creek, about half a mile from this place, which are yielding abundantly. Last Tuesday, two men took out one ounce, digging, stripping and washing the dirt in a common, old-fashioned rocker. Water is abundant for all purposes.

Drytown, notwithstanding the Frazer excitement is "holding her own" in the trade and mining operations. We are informed that persons engaged in mining in that vicinity, are realizing fair living wages, with occasionally lively "strikes." Business men complain some, but are doing as well as those of any other town in the county. Drytown is permanent and bound to thrive so long as she retains her present leading men and intelligent population.

Two men, mining on the Middle Fork of Jackson creek, a short distance from this place, have struck a claim which is paying them quite extensively. Last Tuesday they washed out one pan of dirt, and extracted therefrom five dollars in the purest kind of gold dust.

The quartz mills in and about Sutter are yielding very fair amounts to their owners, generally, and one or two we might mention are making them fortunes.

Mining in and about Pine Grove is reported good, water abundant, money plenty, and the town improving rapidly.

GOOD TIMES IN TULARE COUNTY.—A letter writer from Tulare county says: "The mines of Kern river are turning out unusually well; the mammoth lead of Maltby & Co. is yielding quartz averaging $165 per ton. Capt. Maltby ground quartz two weeks, which produced $7,000. The mammoth mill, which has long lain idle, is now in active operation, and crushing rock to the amount of a thousand dollars per day. Keys' lead is turning out exceedingly rich, and much gold has already been taken out of it. The leads of Messrs. Lightner, Burrows, Erskine and others are yielding a rich harvest to the owners. Josselyn & Baylers' steam mill is in operation at Greenhorn, with what success is not yet known. Quartz has been taken out of their lead, paying as high as $450 per ton.

Times are very good at Kern river, and good miners in great demand, for the purpose of taking out the rock.—*Mariposa Democrat.*

RIVER CLAIMS IN BUTTE.—The work upon the river claims, says the *Record*, is progressing very successfully. At the Union Cape claim the grading is nearly finished, and the sleepers are being laid. At the Nebraska claim timbers are also being laid. At this latter, as we are told, work has progressed further than at any other in the river. All the companies are confident of being in full operation by the tenth of August. Fairfield Bar, which has paid richly five successive years, is to be flumed again this year. This latter has probably more gold than any other claim on the river, and promises as good a harvest this year as ever.

The *Placer Press* observes large numbers of Chinese on their way to the mountain streams to engage in mining operations for the summer. A number of wagon loads of Johns have passed thro' Auburn in the past two weeks, destined for different points. The Frazer River excitement does not seem to have turned the heads of the Celestials yet.

The Nevada *Journal* of June 11th, chronicles the following mining intelligence: The claims of Bennett & Co., North Bloomfield, are yielding about $25 per day to the hand; Marlow & Co., $50 per day to the hand; Miller & Co. have, for a year past, made $15 per day to the hand; Jenny Lind Company, $25; Vassau & Co., about $100 a day to the hand; Rhone Water Company, $30; Dutch Hill Company, $12; Abercombe Company, $12. There are many other companies doing well. The Malakoff claims, owned by Westerfield & Co., are giving work to a great many men, with a fine prospect ahead. There is an abundance of water at North Bloomfield, and plenty of ground unprospected, presenting a fine opening to miners in search of good claims. The miners at Orleans Flat are doing first-rate. The Buckeye Company is reported to have taken out last week, $4,000; Philadelphia Company, last Friday, about $5,000; Bruce's claims last week, $3,000. The Hawkeye Company are working their claims with the finest inducements. They will probably clean up this week. Stout & Co. have very good claims. The Ravine Company employ twenty men, and are doing well.

The Placerville *Register* has the following:

Mr. A. T. Melvin, of the Placerville Foundry, has been out again among the quartz mills of our county, and has kindly furnished us with the following encouraging items. The owners of such property as these lodes are not very likely to be lured away to a new country by the fabulous tales of the new El Dorado.

Mr. Melvin informs us that Messrs. Miller & Co. of the Central lode, Loafer's Hollow, crushed last week fifty-two tons of rock which yielded an average of sixteen dollars per ton.

Last week, at the McNulty lode, twenty-eight tons of rock was crushed which yielded the astonishing sum of sixty-three dollars per ton. Mr. M. says he saw the gold weighed out, and can vouch for the truth of this statement. He has a specimen of the rock at his foundry.

For the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, &c., use WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We regard the Wild Cherry tree as one of nature's own physicians—a sort of Good Samaritan of the Forest—for its "medical gum" has relieved the sufferings and saved the lives of thousands. The Balsam prepared by Dr. Wistar is a pure and perfectly reliable preparation of the real Cherry essence, and it is a remedy by no means "bad to take." We speak confidently and strongly in its praise, from having witnessed its renovating influence in consumptive cases when all other prescriptions had proved of no effect.

Sold by all respectable Druggists.

BE CAUTIOUS, as there are many counterfeits; look well at the signature before purchasing. Take none unless it has the name of "Henry Wistar, M. D., Philadelphia," and "Sandford & Park," engraved on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

PARK & WHITE are the only Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed.

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TERMS.	Five mos.
Board, Tuition in English Branches and Ancient Languages, and Washing	$185 00
Music, including use of instrument	50 00
Modern Languages, each	25 00
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Boarders supply their own Bedding, Napkins and Lights. Books and Stationery supplied at city prices.

No deduction made for absence or parts of a month.

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In Yuba County.

Park's Bar, Ousley's Bar, Rose's Bar, Long's Bar, Timbuctoo, Greenville, Oregon House, Foster's Bar, Camptonville, Railroad Hill, Galena Hill, Young's Gold Hill, Slate Range, Indian Valley,

In Nevada County.

Washington, Alpha, Montezuma, Little York, Red Dog, Snow Point, Cherokee, San Juan, Humbug City, French Corral, Sweetland's, Moore's Flat, (or Clinton.) Woolsey's Flat, Orleans Flat, Eureka South,

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PALMER'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEGS

OBTAINED by applying at the office of the Bulletin, to JARVIS JEWETT.
San Francisco, Jan. 15, 1858. 8m*

CIRCULAR.

THE SECOND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO,

WILL BE HELD IN THAT CITY IN SEPTEMBER next, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 1st, and continuing open at least fifteen days.

The present Directory of the Institute, with the light of experience shed before them by the efforts of their predecessors, and with the precedent already set establishing the fact, beyond a doubt, that an Industrial Exhibition can be gotten up in this city and conducted to a successful termination, enter upon the task before them with buoyant hopes and bright anticipations, entirely free from all apprehensions of failure in this, the second effort of the Institute. While it will be the constant aim of the members of the new Board to imitate the example of those of the old in their zeal, energy and harmonious action, it will be their steady care to avoid, if possible, any errors which experience may have detected in the working operations of the system before adopted; hoping thereby to enlist the hearty co-operation of all who may desire to become contributors to the display, and to secure the approving smiles and generous patronage of an appreciative public.

The advantages which have accrued from our first Exhibition, are so numerous and obvious, as to have secured already to its projectors, and those who aided them in the enterprise, the hearty thanks and commendations of all who feel an interest in the progress and welfare of our State. The Exhibition presented in a tangible form unmistakable evidences of the rapid strides which had been and were still being made in the development of the Mechanical, Agricultural and Mineral resources of our youthful State. It tended to the dissemination of correct information concerning our immense natural resources, and awakened in the minds of the ingenious new ideas concerning their development. The exhibit of what had been done, pointed out so plainly what still remained to be accomplished, that a spirit of emulation was at once aroused among all classes of the community, and latent talents were aroused and directed to channels of usefulness before unthought of. All this must result in immeasurable benefits, and when its record is read abroad—establishing, as it must, in the minds of all who are open to conviction, the fact that California presents such advantages as are nowhere else to be found, not only to the operative workman of every pursuit, but to him who seeks the safe investment of capital in any legitimate channel—it must have the tendency to bring to our shores an increasing immigration, which is at present our great and only want.

It is earnestly hoped that the coming Fair will in no wise fall short of the attractiveness of the last; but that, on the contrary, a marked improvement will be visible in every department; and to that end, a cordial invitation is extended for an exhibit of the products of every branch of industry, embracing works of art of every description, inventions of every kind, choice specimens of ingenuity and skill, the delicate and beautiful handiwork of women, useful labor-saving machines, implements of mining and husbandry, new models of machinery, the products of the quarry and the mine, of the hot-house, the orchard, the vineyard, the garden and the field—in short, whatever nature or art can contribute, curiosity discover, or ingenuity devise.

Importers and dealers are cordially invited to participate in the Fair, by exhibiting whatever is calculated to excite interest or extend information in regard to useful improvements.

Persons throughout the State and adjacent Territories are requested to communicate such facts relative to the natural resources and facilities for industrial pursuits in their respective districts, as may be deemed by them important; also, to give reliable information concerning the geology and mineralogy of their particular localities; and a committee of practical and scientific men will be appointed to prepare a report based upon the information thus derived. We cordially invite the co-operation of all classes, believing that ALL are interested in making this an Exhibition worthy of general notice and admiration.

Medals and Diplomas will be awarded to the owners of such articles as may be deemed worthy of distinction, and we intend that the strictest impartiality and fairness shall be observed in the appointment of Judges and the distributors of awards.

The State Horticultural Society has determined to hold its second Annual Exhibition in connection with that of the Mechanics' Institute, (as their circulars will announce,) sharing the responsibilities and benefits of the enterprise; and it is earnestly hoped that their members and all other persons interested in Horticultural pursuits, will aid with their presence and contributions, an Exhibition which, if successful, must prove a source of pride and satisfaction to every citizen of the State, and an accelerating influence upon its already rapid progress.

The California Steam Navigation Company, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and other transportation companies, have generously offered to carry articles intended for the Fair free of charge; and all such which may be forwarded should be labeled, "For the Industrial Fair," and addressed to "H. F. Williams, Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco."

San Francisco, 17th April, 1858.

RULES AND REGULATIONS
Of the Second Industrial Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute of the City of San Francisco.

1. The Pavilion will be ready for the reception of contributions on the 15th day of August, and will continue open for that purpose until Tuesday the 31st day of that month. The Exhibition will be open to the public on Wednesday, the first day of September.

2. When articles are entered, a check for the same will be given, which must be presented when the articles are returned.

3. The name of every article should be attached to it, with a description pointing out its merits and uses—whether a new invention or an improvement upon an old one—and whether imported or manufactured in the State.

4. Articles intended for sale should be labeled accordingly, but cannot be removed until the close of the Exhibition, except by the written permission of the Executive Committee.

5. Light, fancy or perishable articles will be received and may be removed at any time during the Exhibition, with the consent of the Executive Committee.

6. Proof of origin must be given when required.

7. The several Committees of Judges will be appointed on the first day of the Fair, and reports will be expected from them at the end of the first week, that the awards may be prepared for distribution by the Executive Committee at the close of the Exhibition.

8. The morning of each day, until nine o'clock, will be appropriated to the Judges, and visitors will not be admitted during that time.

9. In case of misunderstanding, application may be made to the Executive Committee, who will at all times be in attendance.

10. Steam power will be provided, that machinery of all kinds may be seen in actual operation, and every facility will be given to exhibit all working machinery to the best advantage.

11. All articles deposited will be at the risk of the owners, who are invited to be present during the hours of Exhibition. In the intervals of the exhibition, efficient measures will be taken to protect property.

12. It is desired that articles should be presented early, that they may properly appear upon the catalogue, and should they arrive from a distance before the rooms are in readiness, they will be stored free of charge.

13. Owners or agents offering goods for exhibition will be furnished with tickets gratis, but such tickets will in no case be transferable.

14. A separate apartment will be reserved for the exhibition of imported articles.

15. A Juvenile Department will be opened for the exhibition of youthful contributors, that their productions may not be brought into unequal competition with those of more mature years and experience.

16. Persons intending to take part in the Exhibition, are earnestly requested to make known their intention at the earliest practicable period—stating the kind of article or articles they intend exhibiting, and the probable amount of space required.

17. For further information, address H. F. Williams, Corresponding Secretary of the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco.

JOHN SIME, B. H. FREEMAN,
DANIEL VAN PELT, H. McNALLY,
H. F. WILLIAMS, J. D. PIERSON,
P. H. DEXTER, A. E. PHELPS,
J. E. KINKAID, J. N. RISDON,
PETER DONAHUE, THOS. TENNENT,
Executive Committee.

OAKLAND ENTERTAINMENT.

PARTIES VISITING OAKLAND WILL FIND A pleasant place for refreshments at White & Kelsey's Pavilion, a short distance from the corner of 12th St. and Broadway. The choicest fruits of the season are to be found at their place, served up with cream.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.
BANKERS,
100 Montgomery, near California Street.
DRAW
SIGHT AND TIME BILLS
ON
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW YORK.

ADVANCE ON GOLD DUST for Coinage or Assay.
BUY AND SELL GOLD BARS.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL.
PURCHASE MINT CERTIFICATES.
Attend to Collections, and transact a general
BANKING BUSINESS.
San Francisco, May 20th, 1858. my22-tf

WILL MR. ARTHUR W. HAZELTINE please call on the undersigned, as early as possible, on business in the Atlantic States of interest and importance to himself?
E. CLOUGH,
je2-3t No. 125 Clay street, (up stairs.)

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE OF DR. ZEILE,
NO. 163 PACIFIC STREET,

ESTABLISHED for the certain and permanent CURE of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DYSPEPSIA, and SYPHILIS in all its various forms, and all diseases arising from the injudicious use of Mercury; also, all diseases of the Liver or Lungs, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Nervous Debility, Paralysis, etc., etc. The connected

STEAM AND SULPHUR BATHS

Were erected in 1853, at an outlay of upwards of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and in the great popularity they have attained they have fully realized the anticipations of the proprietor, based upon the benefit the Baths have rendered in effecting hundreds of remarkable cures, after all other means had failed, which can be attested by reference to many highly respectable residents of this city.

Invalids to whom it may be desirable, can be accommodated in the establishment with comfortable rooms, board, and the best of attention, and may consult Dr. Zeile on the premises, or remain under the guidance of their own physicians.

☞ The entrance to the BATHS is through the Drug Store.
dec19 3mts.

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS, TRACTS, PSALMS and HYMNS, &c., on deposit with us, at an advance on published prices to cover actual expense only.
H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
may13-3m. 151 Montgomery Street.

Rochester Bedding and Furniture Store,
No. 179 JACKSON STREET,
Third Door below Kearny street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
BY JACOB SCHREIBER,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in BEDS, BEDSTEADS, COTS, MATTRESSES, SHEETS, Comforters, and everything in the above line.

UPHOLSTERING DONE.

Also—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Pulu, and Feathers, for sale, at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail. Orders for Pulu can only be supplied in this city at the above establishment, which is located as aboev, nearly opposite the International Hotel.

N. B.—All orders promptly attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch. sept 18-3m

---

SAN FRANCISCO CORDAGE AND OAKUM FACTORY.

WE are manufacturing from pure Hemp, and have constantly on hand large assortment of

MANILA CORDAGE,

Of all sizes—three and four strand—comprising Whale Line, Bale Rope, (for bailing hay,) Manila Hawsers, &c. Also, OAKUM—all of which are guaranteed to be of the best qualities made.

Any particular size, length, or description of Manila Cordage required will be manufactured to ORDER at short notice.

All orders promptly filled at the lowest market prices.
TUBBS & CO., 91 Front street,
sept 26-3m between Jackson and Pacific.

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE STILL TRIUMPHANT!

UNDER THE OLD MOTTO OF—"BETTER CLOTHING FOR LESS MONEY THAN CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE IN SAN FRANCISCO."

Constantly on hand,
Fine Black Frock and Dress Coats,
TALMAS, RAGLANS,
BLACK AND FANCY PANTS.
Also, every variety of
Gents' Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES AND CARPET BAGS, which we can and will sell cheaper than any other house in San Francisco.

Remember the
BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
No. 147 WASHINGTON STREET,
no19-tf Montgomery Block.

W. H. TOWNE,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
BAKER'S PATENT
REVOLVING WINDMILL,
SUMMER STREET,
Leading from Montg'y to Kearny, bet. Califor'a and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Jobbing of all kinds promptly executed.

☞ Parties in want of Windmills, are invited to call and examine our Patent, which for *Beauty, Durability, or Price,* cannot be excelled. It can be made and put up for about half the price of any other Patent Mill.

SPENCER'S PASTOR'S SKETCHES.

AND a few other RELIGIOUS BOOKS adapted to the times, deposited and for sale at
H. H. BANCROFT & CO'S,
my5 Montgomery street, cor. Merchant.

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
BOOK-BINDER, PAPER RULER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER:
133 Clay Street, San Francisco.

BINDING of every description neatly executed; BLANK BOOKS ruled and bound to any desired pattern; Blanks, Way-Bills, Brief Paper, Music Paper, &c., ruled to order at the shortest notice.

N. B.—I have lately received an EMBOSSING MACHINE—the only one in the State—and am supplied with all other machinery appertaining to a regular Bindery—making it the most complete Bindery in the State.
May 5-3m

CALIFORNIA PRACTICE ACT.
SECOND EDITION

☞ THE ACTS CONTAINED IN THIS VOLUME will appear as AMENDED BY THE LEGISLATURE THIS YEAR, and have been carefully ANNOTATED with the latest decisions of our Supreme Court and the decisions of New York, comprised in the 14 Howard's Pr; 6 Abbott's Pr; 4 Kernan; 6 Selden and 1 E. P. Smith Court of Appeals; 5 Duer; 24 Barbour and 3 E. D. Smith, being the latest New York reports.

☞ This work will be sent to the address of any person desiring a copy, on receipt of the publishing price.

Price $5 per copy. A liberal discount to the trade.

For sale at the principal bookstores in the State.

Address, HENRY J. LABATT,
ap28 San Francisco.

STORE AND SHIP TRUCKS—Large size.
For sale by J. D. ARTHUR,
ap3-2m Washington street, near Davis.

PLOW HARNESS—WAGON HARNESS—CART HARNESS—
HAMES AND COLLARS.
A few sets for sale low.
ap3-2m J. D. ARTHUR.

D. B. HINCKLEY, } { F. R. HYDE,
WM. B. WORTH, } { WM. A. FIELD.

FULTON FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
SITUATED ON DAVIS STREET,
Between Sacramento and California, San Francisco,
Manufacturers of Quartz Mills, Saw Mills, Steam Engines, Pumps, etc. etc.
☞ Repairing of Machinery done neatly ja14-ly

FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c. &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. T. PIDWELL informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from the East and has resumed business at 140 Washington street.

From the arrangement he was enabled to make with some of the principal Houses in New York and Boston, he will be kept in constant supply with the best Goods for this market, and with what he intends to manufacture, will be enabled to fill all orders he may be favored with.

He would take the opportunity to inform those of the Trade that may wish to order direct from the East that he is prepared to transmit their orders, and afford them facilities to procure any goods they may desire.

Samples of Furniture.

Looking Glasses and Bedding, with a variety of Upholstery Goods, such as Plush, Hair-cloth, Webbing, and Lent's Patent Spiral Springs for Mattresses, Sofas and Chairs: and an assortment of Cabinet Hardware.

He will also be in receipt of invoices of goods, which he will dispose of at a small advance

He therefore feels confident to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may be desirous of purchasing, either at wholesale or retail.

Remember—140 Washington street. fe8m

The "Hebrew Hercules."—It will be seen by our advertising columns that the publishers offer to send this interesting work by mail, prepaid, to any part of the State on the receipt of $1,50 in postage stamps, or in cash, as may best suit the convenience of those who send their orders.

HORSE RAKES—Revolving and Steel Wire.
Just received and for sale by
ap3-2m J. D. ARTHUR.

CHEESE PRESSES—CHURNS—
ap3-2m For sale by J. D. ARTHUR.

BIBLES ARRIVED.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BIBLE SOCIETY HAVE received by the "Bostonian" and "Neptune's Car," a full assortment of Bibles and Testaments.

Depository on Montgomery street near Market. m25

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
FURNITURE,
128 Washington Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ We are now manufacturing our FINEST FURNITURE, and would invite the attention of the public to our PRESENT STOCK, the largest ever offered on the Pacific Coast.

may20-3m. JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
New York and California Express and Exchange Company.

CAPITAL, ... $600,000
D. N. BARNEY, ... President.
T. M. JANES, ... Treasurer.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE IN SUMS to suit, on all the cities of the United States and Canadas, and Pay the highest price for GOLD DUST and GOLD BARS.

Purchase Exchange and Certificates of Deposit, at current rates.

Advance on Gold Dust consigned for assay, and receive Deposits, General and Special.

Express Forwarders and Commission Agents.

Ship Treasure at the lowest rates, and insure on our open Policies, held with the best English Companies, viz.:

Indemnity Mutual Marine, Royal Exchange Insurance, Marine Insurance, London Assurance,

Forward Freight and Parcels to all parts of the United States and Canadas, and through the

"American and European Express and Exchange Company,"

To all parts of EUROPE. Execute Commissions, make Collections and Purchases, and attend promptly to all matters pertaining to the Express business

Forward Daily Expresses,

In charge of experienced and faithful Messengers, to all the Towns and Mining Camps in California.

Semi-Monthly to Oregon and intermediate points, on the northern Coast, and San Diego and intermediate points on the southern Coast, and by every vessel for the Sandwich Islands.

☞ Office corner California and Montgomery streets.
LOUIS McLANE, Jr.,
General Agent for California.
G. W. BELL, } Superintendents.
SAMUEL KNIGHT, }

NEW BEDFORD
OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS,
NO. 87 WASHINGTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

Bleached, Sperm, Polar, Lard and China OIL,
IN CASKS, BARRELS AND CASES.

NEATS' FOOT OIL, IN BARRELS AND CASES;
TANNERS' OIL, IN BARRELS;
CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID, in cases;
ALCOHOL, 80 to 95 per cent., in barrels and cases;
CAMPHENE AND OIL WICKING, of all kinds;
CANDLE WICKING and PLATTED WICK, for Star Candles;
SOADA ASH AND POTASH;
BAR SOAP AND OIL SOAP.

Our Oils, Camphene and Fluid are of our own manufacture, and all sales guaranteed to give satisfaction.
no19-tf R. F. KNOX & CO.

LEWIS COFFEY & RISDON'S
STEAM BOILER WORKS,
The only Exclusively Boiler Making Establishment on the Pacific Coast.
Owned and Conducted by Practical Boiler Makers.

ALL ORDERS FOR NEW WORK OR THE REPAIRING of Old Work, executed as ordered and warranted as to quality; and are prepared to furnish ENGINES AND BOILERS of all size, of California manufacture and warranted.

☞ Old Stand—Corner of Bush and Market sts., San Francisco.
LEWIS COFFEY. ap29 J. N. RISDON

GEORGE W. CLARK,
No. 131 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
. . THE ONLY . .
EXCLUSIVE DEALER
. . . . IN . . . .
Paper Hangings, Borders and Window SHADES,
IN CALIFORNIA.

HE IS NOW OPENING A STOCK OF
75,000 ROLLS OF NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
. . . . OF . . . .
HANGINGS AND BORDERS,
WHICH HE OFFERS AT
Wholesale and Retail,
. . . . AT . . . .
PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
[m25 3m]

HOLCOMBE BROTHERS.
COME EVERYBODY
BOOTS
—AND—
SHOES.
REMOVED
—FROM—
Corner Clay and Kearny Sts.,
OPPOSITE TO
WASHINGTON AND KEARNY STS.,
Importers and dealers in every variety of
Ladies', Gent's, Misses', Boys and Children's Work
Philadelphia, New York and Boston
CUSTOM-MADE GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
NEW STORE,
Corner Washington and Kearny Streets.
OLD STAND,
98 and 100 Commercial Street.
Apl8-3m HOLCOMBE BROTHERS.

CAKES & CONFECTIONERY!
G. MITCHLER,
251 Washington St., 2 doors below Stockton,
Is constantly replenishing his stock of
Confectionery, Mottoes, Fancy Toys, &c.

And keeps the best assortment that can be found in the City.

For Parties and Weddings, he has an excellent service of
SILVER WARE AND ORNAMENTS,
Recently imported by him from Paris.

Cakes and Confectionery made of the BEST MATERIALS.
G. MITCHLER,
Apl8-3m 251 Wash'n St., near Stockton.

The National Wagon Road Guide.—This is a pamphlet work prepared by W. Wadsworth and published and for sale by Whitton, Towne & Co., as advertised. It contains an abundance of practical information, pleasantly set forth, answering the very questions which one contemplating emigrating to this State would ask. Thousands of copies ought to be mailed by those who have friends to whom they would wish to convey this information. Besides giving much information concerning California, an outfit, &c., it is a complete guide book over the plains by the National Wagon Road from St. Joseph and Council Bluffs via. South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. The map of the route accompanying this work is valuable and worth the entire price of the book.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

READERS OF THE PACIFIC AND STRANGERS, visiting Sacramento, desiring Goods in our line, are invited to call on us and examine an assortment not excelled in the State.

New and Choice Varieties for Retailing,

Received by every Steamer, direct from manufacturers in Philadelphia and Eastern Cities.
STROBRIDGE & COLLINS,
m18 tf J street, corner Fifth.

Reapers and Mowers.

BURRELL'S REAPER AND MOWER;
Burrell's Mowers (large size);
Seymour & Morgan's Improved Reapers.

The above came out this year as Reapers and Mowers combined, and are not to be excelled by any other Reaper.

Manning's Mowers, (latest improved.)

For sale low by J. D. ARTHUR,
ap3-2m Washington street, near Davis.

WAGONS—3 Farm and Team Wagons.
For sale low.
ap3-m J. D. ARTHUR.

Weekly Review of the Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 16th, 1858.

Business during the past week has in many respects been active. A large demand has existed for all kinds of Provisions, and in consequence of heavy purchases to arrive having been consummated, the market prices previously noted have been sustained. Clear Pork is jobbing at $37, and Mess do at $35 per bbl; Extra Clear Bacon, 23½@24c; Billings' Hams, 24c; Lard, 26@26½c. From first hands, Eastern Butter is selling at 36@37½ for single, and 40c for double packages. Coffee is dull at 12c for Rio. Teas dull and nominal. Carolina Rice unchanged—5¾@6c; Foreign, of all grades, ¼c per lb lower; good China No. 2 selling at 4¾c. Raw Sugars are lower—sales of No. 1 China at auction at 10¼c. Last sales of Crushed Sugar at 20c, but in consequence of unlooked for receipts from Chile that price could not be obtained to-day. Syrups are unchanged: 5-gall kegs from first hands selling at 72½@ 75c. Nails are dull at 3¾c per lb. In consequence of the Frazer River excitement all descriptions of goods required by miners have been in active demand during the past week at much higher prices. The demand for Flour for consumption continues steady and large. Barley is dull: no large quantity could be sold at over 95c. Oats are also dull at $1 40 @$1 50 per 100 lbs. Corn Meal fresh ground, is jobbing at 5½@6c, and Eastern at $10 per bbl. A small parcel of new Wheat was received and sold at 3½c. A little Barley of the new crop has also come in. We quote the jobbing rates for Flour: Gallego and Haxall, $16; Extra Domestic, $15, and Oregon, $13.

The jobbing trade during the past week has been active; the purchases of goods both for the interior and coast have been large. Owing to the influx of people from the country *en route* for the North, the local demand for Provisions and Groceries is very large.

MARRIED.

At Sacramento, June 10th, by Rev. Mr. Shuck, Judge N. Greene Curtis to Mrs. Louisa Peters.

At Sacramento, June 10th, H. C. Smith and Emily Guyon.

At Stockton, June 9th, Myram L. Bird to Lizzie H. Fisher.

At Oroville, Butte county, June 8th, Austin Morris to Matilda J. Reed.

At Iowa Hill, Placer county, June 6th, N. B. Stewart to Leonora Gilbers.

At Northeast township, Yuba county, June 8th, E. H. Pratt to Ines R. Bickford.

At the American Ranch, Shasta county, June 6th, George Sheridan to Martha A. Smalley.

At Sonora, R. M. Chenoweth to Charlotte Parsons.

At Stockton, June 10th, William H. Geddes, County Recorder of San Joaquin, and Cecilia, daughter of Dr. C. H. Ober.

DIED.

In this city, June 13th, Levi S. Snowhill, formerly of Spotswood, N. J., aged about 32 years.

At Fuquay Ranch, Sierra county, June 8th, James Gernon, formerly of New Orleans, aged 35 years.

In Marion county, Oregon, May 1st, George V. Chitwood, printer, aged 28 years.

At Trinity Centre, June 3d, Elizabeth H., wife of Leroy Gregory, aged 17 years

At Portland, Oregon, Warren Fuller, Jr., a native of New York, and a brother to Joel W. Fuller of this city, aged 30 years.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Fuller's death was caused by the falling of a tree, while at work. His sudden death, is one of the many warning admonitions to the living, of the uncertainty of life, and but too plainly shows, that, when our hopes are the highest and our anticipations the brightest, we are nearest the grave! None knew Mr. Fuller, but to love him. By his unprecedented kindness, magnanimity, sober and examplary life, he won many friends: was doted upon and loved for his untiring kindness and attention, manifested for his parents, brothers and sisters. The messenger of death is constantly abroad in the land—the noble and the good are selected as his victims. His death is irreparable to his many relatives and friends, but his never ending gain. The bereavement should not cause his brothers and sisters to mourn as those who have no hope, but be prepared to meet their brother, in "an house, not made with hands eternal in the heavens."

"What if death, with icy fingers,
All the fount of life congeals?
'Tis not there thy brother lingers,
'Tis not death his spirit feels.
Though for him thy soul is mourning,
Though with grieves thy heart is riven;
While his flesh to dust is turning,
All his soul is filled with heaven." I. A. W.

☞ New York, Albany and Troy papers, please copy.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.
Prepared and carefully corrected for The Pacific BY AN EXPERIENCED COMMERCIAL REPORTER.

Quotations, it should be understood, are intended to represent the wholesale prices obtainable for entire invoices.

DUTIES.

Custom dues are payable in cash only, and levied *ad. valorem.* Unclaimed goods in store are subject to sale by auction at the expiration of one year. The standard ton is 2240lb.

Anchors.	
Per lb	— @— 8
Boots and Shoes. DUTY 24 PER CENT. Desirable invoices will not sell for 10 ¶ ct below eastern cost.	
Bread. DUTY 15 PER CENT. AD VAL.	
Navy	— @— 8¼
Crackers, in tins	12 @— 14
Cakes, assd tins	12 @— 15
Cal Soda Biscuit	12 @— 13
Cal Sugar Biscuit	14 @— 15
Beeswax. DUTY 15 PER CENT. AD VAL.	
White ¶ lb	— @— 65
Yellow	— @— 45
Candles. DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Sperm ¶ lb	47½@— 50
do Patent	55 @— —
French	— @— 25
Adamantine	17 @— 20
Cigars. DUTY 30 PER CENT. Small lots very desirable Havana realizing cost and charges.	
Am'n Havana	10 @— 20
German do do	6 @— 15
Man Cher No 1	— @— 20
do No 2	— @— 15
do No 3	— @— 10
Coffee. Duty free when imported from place of growth in all vessels except those of Spain and Portugal, in which case it is 15 ¶ cent., and also free when imported in vessels of those nations from their own colonies.	
Java, white ¶ lb	17 @— —
Java, green	17 @— —
Manila	15½@— —
Costa Rica	15½@— —
Rio	11½@— 12
Cordage. DUTY 19 PER CENT.	
Manila, Am made	13 @— —
Manila, S. F. Manufacturing Co. jobbing at	14 @— 15
Tarred Cordage	10 @— 15
Bale Rope	— @— 12½
Bolt Rope	— @— 14
Cotton Twine	35 @— —
Flax & H Twine	35 @— —
Coal. DUTY 24 PER CENT.	
Lacka ¶ ton	— @14 50
Lehigh	— @16 —
Cardiff	— @14 —
Scotch	None.
West Hartley	14 50 @15 —
Liverpool	— @12 —
Brymbo	— @14 —
Sydney	— @11 —
Cumberland	22 @— —
Vancouver Island	— @ 9 —
Oregon	— @ 9 —
Chile	— @11 —
Crockery. DUTY 24 PER CENT. Well assorted invoices selling at a small advance on cost and charges.	
Dry Goods. SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.	
Heavy Brown, 3-4	9 @— 9½
do do 4-4	— @— 11
do do 5-4	— @— 13½
Bleached Long Cloths, medium quality, 7-8	— @— 8½
Do do 4-4	8 @— 12
Do do medm qlty 5-4 book fold	— @— 11½
Do do 8-4 do	— @— 25
Do do 10-4 do	— @— 27½
DRILLING.	
Heavy Brown, 30 inches	— @— 11
Bleached 28 inch	— @— 10
COTTON DUCKS.	
Nos. 1 to 5	— @— 21
Nos. 6 to 10	— @— 18
Twill Ravens, 28 in	— @— 15
Metheun	— @— 16
Flax Canvas, Nos. 1 to 8 ¶ bolt	11 @— —
TICKINGS.	
Ex heavy 30 in	— @— 18
Medium, 30 in	11 @— —
OSNABURGS.	
Plain 30 in	No sale.
Twilled 24 in	No sale.
Plain 24 in	No sale.
Plain 31 in	No sale.
DENIMS.	
30 inch	10 @— 11
DIAPERS.	
Scotch 11 yd pieces fine	1 35 @ 1 50
Do do medium	1 — @ 1 25
Russian Crash, medium ¶ yd	— @— 12½
PRINTS.	
Merrimac Blues	— @— 10½
do Fancy	— @— 11
Shirting, plaids & stripes	[illegible]
Cocheco Fancy	10 @— 10½
Rich Amern chintz styles fast colors	9 @— 12½
Do do blue and orange fast colors	— @— 9
Do do English fancy do	12½@— —
Do do French 4-4 do do	15 @— 20
LINEN.	
Table Damask, ¶ yard	[illegible]
Sheetings, 10-4 to 12-4	[illegible]
Table Covers 7-4 to 12-4	[illegible]
Blankets, selling for 10 per cent advance.	
Floor coverings—invoice cost.	
[illegible]	[illegible]
Good styles, and Millinery Goods pay 5 to 15 ¶ ct over cost advance on New York cost.	
CLOTHING.	
Grey Overshirts ¶ doz	[illegible]
Blanket Red do	11 — @15 —

Hickory Shirts	5 — @ 6 —
Check & Linen do	5 — @10 —
Enfield Mixed Undershirts and Drawers scarce	8 50 @10 —
Satinett Pants	18 — @27 —
Cassimere do	30 — @54 —
Overalls	— @ 5 50
Reefing Jackets	2 50 @ 3 75
Goodyear's Black Rubber Coats	3 50 @ 4 50
Do White do	3 50 @ 5 50
Do Slate Colors	2 50 @ 3 50
Lo Rubber Pants	2 — @— —
Drugs. Market generally supplied by importations to the regular trade.	
Alum	— @— 8
Balsam Copaiba	75 @— —
Bi-Carbonate of Soda ¶ lb	3½@— 4
Borax, refined	— @— 24
Brimstone, American roll	— @— 3
Brimstone, Flor Sulphur	5½@— 6
Cream Tartar pure	— @— 50
Castor Oil, E. I. refined	1 30 @ 1 40
Epsom Salts	— @— 5
Hydro Potass	— @ 4 —
Opium Turkey	— @ 7 —
Opium, China	8 60 @10 —
Oil Annis	5 50 @ 6 —
Quicksilver	— @— 65
Sal Soda, Am and English	— @— 4½
Sulphate Quinine, ¶ oz	— @ 1 50
Tartaric Acid, ¶ lb	55 @— 57½
Annatto	25 @— 40
Copperas	3 @— 3
Sugar of Lead	— @— 18
Sulphuric Acid	7 @— 8
Saltpetre, E. I. refined	15 @16 —
Nitric Acid	18 @— —
Corks ¶ 1000	1 75 @ 2 50
Fish. Duty on Foreign Caught 15 ¶ cent.	
Mackerel, No. 1, ¶ hf bbl	11 50 @— —
Mackerel, No. 1, ¶ kitt	3 00 @— —
Mackerel, No. 2, ¶ hf bbl	— @— —
Salmon, Oregon pickled ¶ bbl	— @11 —
Salmon, Puget's Sound	— @ 9 75
Salmon, Smoked, ¶ lb	8 @— —
Cod, Dry, ¶ lb	7 @— —
Flour and Meal. DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Gallego, ¶ bbl	— @14 —
Haxall	— @14 —
Oregon	— @11 50
California	12 — @13 —
Corn Meal, pun.	None.
Corn Meal, bbls	7 — @— —
Corn Meal, hf bbls	None.
French Conserves and Liqueurs.	
Brandy Fruits, ¶ case	6 — @— —
Fruits in Syrup	— @10 —
Absynthe, Pernod's ¶ doz	— @12 50
Do Bergers	— @12 —
Do other brands	8 — @11 —
Vermouth com'on	6 — @ 7 —
Vermouth Noilly	7 50 @ 8 —
Curaçoa	9 — @— —
Kirchwasser	[illegible]
Muscatel	— @ 3 25
White Wine Vinegar	— @— 37½
Fruits and Preserves. DUTY: Oranges, Lemons, and Green Fruit, 8; Nuts of all kinds, and Grapes, not dried, 24; Preserved Fruit or Sweetmeat, [illegible]; Dry Fruit of all kinds, 8 ¶ cent. ad val.	
Apples, dried, in casks	— @— —
Apples, dried, in hf bbls	11½@— —
Apples, dried, in kegs, choice	None.
Peaches, Chile, dried ¶ lb	— @— 10½
Peaches, Am dried in kegs	— @— 10
Figs, Smyrna ¶ lb choice	18 @— 20
Prunes, Bordeaux	17 @— 20
Currants, Zante	— @— 13½
Citron	— @— 28
Raisins, bunch, ¶ box	3 75 @— —
Raisins, layer do	4 — @— —
Almonds ¶ lb	— @— —
Almonds, Soft Shelled	— @— 25
Chile Walnuts	10 @— 11
Filberts	— @— 15
Pea Nuts	3½@— —
Pecan Nuts	12 @— 12½
Ginger, Preserved, ¶ case	None.
Brandy Fruits, qts	— @ 2 75
Brandy Fruits, half gal	4 — @— —
Assorted Pie Fruits qts	4 — @ 4 25
Fresh Raspberries	[illegible]
Fresh Blackberries	— @ 3 75
Fresh Whortleberries	— @ 3 75
[illegible]	[illegible]
Fresh Gooseberries	[illegible]
Fresh Cherries	[illegible]
Fresh Peaches	[illegible]
Fresh Quinces	[illegible]
Fresh Apples	[illegible]
Fresh Pears	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Lobster	1 25 @— —
Lobster, [illegible]	[illegible]
Turkey, [illegible]	[illegible]
Chicken	6 @— —
Sardines, hf bxs	[illegible]
Sardines, qr bxs	— @ 2 12½
Gherkins, qts	[illegible]
Gherkins, hf gal	4 — @— —
Cucumbers, kegs, ¶ gall	45 @— —
Glassware. Eastern cost to cost and charges.	
Glassware. DUTY: Cylinder and Crown, 15 per cent. The agents of Eastern manufacturers are making limited sales at regular list prices.	
Grain. DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Corn, California, ¶ lb	1½@— —
Corn, Mexican	1½@— —
Oats, California	1½@— —
Barley, Cala	— @— 1
Wheat, California	4½@— 5
Wheat, Oregon	4 @— —
Peas, Split	— @— 6
Beans, American White	1 @— 1½
California White	3 @— 3½
Beans, Chile Bayos, old	— @— 1
Do California do	[illegible]
Gunny Bags.	
In bales, each	11 @— —
In bundles	— @— 12½
Grindstones.	
Per cwt	3 50 @— —
Gunpowder. DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
American Blasting Dupont's, ¶ keg	— @ 3 75
Do do Hazard	— @ 3 75
Do do Whipple's	None.
English Blasting	— @— —
American Canister Hazard's ¶ lb	— @— 35
Do do Dupont's	— @— 35
Do do Whipple's	None.
English Canister	— @— 35
Hops. DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
First sort, ¶ lb	25 @— —
Second sort	— @— —
Hardware.	
Collins' Axes ¶ doz	13 50 @— —
do handled	— @16 —
Axe Handles	[illegible]
Pick Handles	[illegible]
Long Handled Shovels brandd light	10 — @12 —
Nails, Cut ¶ lb	— @— 3½
do Wrought	[illegible]
Hay.	
California ¶ ton	14 — @16 —
Leather. DUTY: Sole 15; other kinds 19 ¶ cent.	
Sole Leather, Oak tanned ¶ lb	— @— 45
Do do [illegible] tanned	— @— 40
Harness Leather	— @— 40
Skirting do	— @— 40
Wax Upper Leather, ¶ side	4 — @ 4 50
Calf Skins, heavy, ¶ lb	1 — @ 1 12
Do do light	1 — @ 1 12½
Sheep Skins ¶ doz	4 — @ 7 —
Lime and Cement. DUTY: Lime 8 ¶ cent. Cement 15 ¶ cent.	
California, first quality	2 50 @ 2 75
Cement, Rosendale	3 — @— —
Cement, Roman	None.
Lumber. DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Humboldt assorted ¶ M	20 — @21 —
Puget Sound, do	20 — @21 —
Redwood Boards	22 — @23 —
Redwood Flooring	— @31 —
Port Orford Cedar	— @50 —
Eastern Lumber	35 — @50 —
Do oak, hickory and ash plank	70 — @140 —
Joist, Flour	31 50 @— —
Shingles, Eastern, best	[illegible]
Shingles, Redwood	[illegible]
Redwood Siding, dressed	— @25 —
Do do rough	— @23 —
Laths, Eastern	[illegible]
Laths, California	— @ 3 50
Doors and Sashes 15 ¶ cent. advance.	
Molasses and Syrups. DUTY 24 PER CENT.	
N. Orleans Molasses in bbls ¶ gal	None.
Sandwich Islands do do	35 @— 40
East Boston Syrup in 5 gal kegs	— @— 72½
Do do in bbls	— @— 60
Do in 14 gall kegs	— @— 60
Seth Adams 5 gal kegs	— @— 72½
Do 8 gal kegs	— @— 60
San Francisco Refined 5 gall kegs	— @— 72½
Sandwich Islands do	45 @— 50
Malt Liquors. DUTY 24 PER CENT.	
J & R Tennent's bottled Ale, ¶ doz	— @ 3 25
Do do Stout	— @ 3 —
Dunphy & Co's Guinness Dublin Stout	None.
D Dunbar's bottled Ale	— @ 3 25
Do do Stout	— @ 3 25
Bowley's Ale	3 — @ 3 25
Jeffrey & Co's Ale, in stone jugs	— @ 4 50
Muir & Son's Edinburgh Ale, stone bottles	— @ 3 50
Do do in pints	3 50 @— —
Clark & Bengough's Truman's Stout	— @ 3 —
Friends' Allsopp's bottled Ale	— @ 3 25
Byass' do Ale	— @ 3 25
Morice, Cox & Co's Stout	— @ 3 —
A Berwick & Co's Ale	— @ 3 25
Bridges' Stout	— @ 3 25
American Ale, in cases	— @ 3 25
Do Porter	— @ 3 25
ENGLISH CASK BEER.	
J R Tennent's Ale ¶ hhd	45 — @47 50
Do Stout do	35 — @40 —
J C Wood & Co's Ale, Artillery Brewery, Westminster Brewery	45 — @47 50
John Jeffrey's Edinburgh Ale	45 — @47 50
Salt's Ale do	45 — @47 50
Reader, Howard & Co's Stout	None.
Allsopp's Ale do	45 — @— —
Trueman's Stout	None.
Do XX do	None.
Barclay & Perkin's Ale do	— @— —
Do Stout do	32 — @35 —
Watkins' Dublin Stout	35 — @37 50
Abbott's Ale do	35 — @— —
A Berwick & Co's Ale do	— @45 —
Burton Brewery Co's No 3 Ale	[illegible]
Do Stout do	35 — @40 —
Bass' Ale	45 — @47 50
Muir & Son's Edinburgh strong Ale	45 — @47 50
AMERICAN.	
Eastern ¶ bbl	— @12 —
Fairb'ks & Beard's Ale and Porter ¶ doz	— @ 3 25
Lion Company's California Ale ¶ bbl	— @15 —
Matches. DUTY 24 PER CENT.	
Round wood, large cases, ¶ gross	75 @— —
Do in tins	— @— —
Matting. DUTY 19 PER CENT.	
China 4-4	— @ 7 50
China 5-4	— @ 9 50
China 6-4	— @ 9 50
Metals. DUTY 24 PER CENT. IRON.	
Scotch and English Pig ¶ ton	32 — @34 —
Am Pig ¶ ton	30 — @— —
Refined Bar, bad assortment, ¶ lb	— @— 3½
Refined Bar, good assortment, ¶ lb	— @— 3
Plate No 5 to 8	4 @— 5
Sheet No 10 to 13	5 @— 6
Sheet No 14 to 20	5 @— 6
Sheet No 24 to 27	6 @— 7
COPPER. DUTY: Bolt and Braziers', 15; Pig, Bar, Old and Sheathing, Free.	
Sheathing ¶ lb	— @— 30
Sheathing, Old	[illegible]
Sheathing, Yell	— @— 27
Do Old Yell	— @— 14
Bolts	[illegible]
Composition Nails	— @— 30
TIN PLATES.	
Plates, Charcoal IX ¶ box	14 50 @— —
Plates, I C Charcoal	12 @— —
Coke	11 @— —
Roofing Plates	11 @— —
Banca Tin, slabs, ¶ lb	— @— 30
STEEL. DUTY: Cast, Shear, and German 12 ¶ cent; other kinds, in bars 12 ¶ cent.	
English Cast Steel, ¶ lb	15 @— —
QUICKSILVER.	
Per quintal	[illegible]
ZINC. DUTY: Sheets 12 per cent.	
Sheets ¶ lb	— @— 10
LEAD. DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Pig ¶ lb	[illegible]
Sheet	[illegible]
Pipe	— @— 10
Bar	[illegible]
Naval Stores. DUTY: Oakum free; other kinds 15 per cent.	
Pitch, ¶ bbl	— @ 4 —
Tar, American, ¶ bbl	— @ 4 —
Rosin	[illegible]
Varnish, bright	[illegible]
Varnish, Copal, ¶ gal	3 — @— —
Spirits Turpentine, ¶ gal	— @— 71
Chains and Cables ¶ lb	— @— 6
Oars and Sweeps, ¶ foot	9 @— 11
Invoices of Ship Chandlery about prime cost.	
Oakum, Navy, ¶ lb	7 @— —
Do superior	— @— 8
Oil. DUTY: Sperm, Whale, and other Fish Oils of foreign Fisheries, Neatsfoot, Linseed, Hempseed and Rapeseed, 15 per cent; Olive in casks, bottles or flasks 24 ¶ cent; Palm 4 per cent.	
Olive, common, in bottles, ¶ doz	[illegible]
Do Durand's	[illegible]
Do Plagniol	[illegible]
Do Pouget	[illegible]
Linseed, boiled	[illegible]
Sperm, crude	[illegible]
Ocean Whale	[illegible]
Sperm, bleached	[illegible]
Polar, crude	[illegible]
Polar, refined	[illegible]
China Tea	[illegible]
Do Nut	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Paints. DUTY: Chalk, 8; White and Red Lead, Whiting, Litharge, Vermillion, etc. 15; Spanish Brown and Ochre, 15 ¶ cent.	
Lead, Red, Ameri[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead, White, Am[illegible]	[illegible]
Ochre, Yellow, Fr[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Varnishes.	
Elastic Carriage	[illegible]
Best Wearing	[illegible]
Fine Copal	[illegible]
Best Oak	[illegible]
American	[illegible]
Tabor & Tiego's London	3 — @ 5 75
Provisions. DUTY: Beef, Pork, Ham and Bacon, Butter and Lard, 15 ¶ ct; Cheese 24 ¶ cent.	
Beef, Mess ¶ bbl	[illegible]
Beef, extra Mess, hf bbls	[illegible]
Pork, Clear ¶ bbl	[illegible]
Pork, Clear, hf bbl	[illegible]
Pork, Mess, bbl	[illegible]
Pork, Mess, hf bbl	[illegible]
Pork, Prime, bbl	[illegible]
Pork, Oregon, Mess	[illegible]
Hams, Billings	[illegible]
Hams, in brine	[illegible]
Hams, Oregon	None.
Bacon, sides, clear	None.
Bacon, sides, extra clear	[illegible]
Bacon, Oregon	[illegible]
Beef Tongues ¶ hf bbl	[illegible]
Butter, choice	[illegible]
Butter, fair to prime	[illegible]
Butter, inferior	[illegible]
Butter, California	[illegible]
Butter, Oregon	None.
Lard, kegs, choice ¶ lb	[illegible]
Lard, 10 lb tins	[illegible]
Lard, 15 and 20 lb tins	[illegible]
Lard, Oregon	None.
Cheese, choice	— @— 15
Potatoes. DUTY 24 PER CENT.	
California ¶ lb	1 @— 1½
Sweet	— @— 4
Pulu. DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Sandwich Isl ¶ lb	— @— 12½
Rice. DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Carolina, casks ¶ lb	[illegible]
China No 1	[illegible]
China No 2	[illegible]
Siam No 1	[illegible]
Siam No 2	None.
Patna No 1	[illegible]
Batavia No 1	[illegible]
Do inferior	[illegible]
Manila No 1	None.
Manila No 2	[illegible]
Salt. DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Fine, 20 lb bags	[illegible]
Fine, 10 lb bags	[illegible]
Fine, 5 lb bags	[illegible]
California ground, in 5 lb bags	[illegible]
Liverpool ¶ ton	— @15 —
Do Coarse Stoved	— @25 —
San Quentin	[illegible]
Sauces, &c. DUTY 24 PER CENT.	
Worcestershire Sauce, pts	[illegible]
Do do hf pts	[illegible]
Tomato Catsup, pts	[illegible]
Do do qts	— @ 1 12½
Pepper Sauce, pts ¶ doz	— @ 1 25
Capers pts	[illegible]
Stoughton Bitters, ¶ doz qts	[illegible]
Do do pts do	[illegible]
Boker's Bitters	— @ 7 50
Assorted Sauces, pints	1 25 @ 1 50
Lemon Syrup, pure quarts	— @ 5 —
Lemon Syrup, common do	— @ 3 50
Syrups of Raspberry, Strawberry, Sarsaparilla, Orgeat, Pine Apple	3 — @ 8 —
Starch. DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Kingsford's	— @— 7½
Colgate's	— @— 7
Shot. DUTY 15 PER CENT.	
Assorted ¶ bag	— @ 2 —
Soap. DUTY 24 PER CENT.	
Castile ¶ lb	13 @— —
Hill's pale No 1	— @— 8
Colgate's pale No 1	— @— 8
Chemical Olive	7 @— 8½
Brown, in small boxes	4 @— —
Marseilles	13 @— 14
English Yellow	12 @— 13
Do White	[illegible]
Spirits. DUTY, ALL KINDS 30 PER CENT.	
Alcohol in bbls	85 @— 90
Do in tin	[illegible]
BRANDY.	
Jules Robin & Co's Cognac	— @ 3 25
A C Godard & Co's	— @ 3 75
Gautier Freres	— @ 4 50
J Denis Hy Mounie & Co	— @ 4 50
Otard, Dupuy & Co	3 50 @ 3 75
Hizart & Co's	None.
United V. Proprietors, Cognac	— @ 4 62½
United Proprietors Rochelle	— @ 3 75
Pinet, Castillon & Co	— @ 3 37½
A Bonniot & Co's Cognac	4 50 @ 4 75
Vignerons Unis Rochelle	— @ 3 75
Louis Leberton Cognac	— @ 4 75
Bisquit, Tricoche & Co	— @ 4 75
Hennessy	None.
J & F Martell	None.
Marette & Co	— @ 4 50
Pellevoisin	— @ 4 50
Sazerac	[illegible]
A Seignette	[illegible]
G Y Renard & Co's La Rochelle	— @ 3 75
Bordeaux	— @ 3 75
Freeman & Simpson's Philadel's Mixed	— @— 87½
American, octaves	45 @— 50
GIN.	
Old Tom	1 40 @ 1 50
Do Swaine, Boord & Co's	— @ 1 60
New York	40 @— 50
Woolfe's Scheidam Schnapps	[illegible]
Voldner's do	— @ 6 25
Booth & Sedg'ck's London Cordial	[illegible]
Charles' London Cordial	[illegible]
Rynbende's Steamboat	— @ 5 50
Grape	[illegible]
Grape Leaf	[illegible]
Hour Glass	[illegible]
Crown	[illegible]
Other b'ds Holland	75 @— 80
WHISKY.	
Scotch	— @ 1 25
Irish	— @ 1 25
Freeman & Simpson's Magnolia	[illegible]
Amer low proof	30 @— 37
Do high proof, ¶ gal	[illegible]
Do California	— @— 36
PURE SPIRITS.	
American	42½@— 45
RUM.	
New England	— @— 65
Jamaica	— @ 1 —
CIDER.	
Bancroft's	[illegible]
Fairbanks & Beard's	[illegible]
Sugars. DUTY 24 PER CENT.	
Boston crushed ¶ lb	— @— 19
New York do	— @— 19
San Francisco do	— @— 20
Refined Loaf	— @— 20
San Francisco Yellow	13½@— —
Do White A	[illegible]
Do White B	[illegible]
China, first quality	[illegible]
Do second do	[illegible]
Do third do	[illegible]
Ping Fa	None.
Manila, first qual	None.
Do second do	None.
Do third do	None.
Batavian, Nos 17@20	None.
Do No 16	— @— 11½
Do Nos 12@15	None.
Sandwich Isl do	10½@— 13½
New Orleans yel	None.
W. I. Muscovado	13 @— 14
Spices.	
Mustard, Am in ¼lb glass ¶ doz	[illegible]
Do English do	[illegible]
French	— @ 1 75
Nutmegs, whole ¶ lb	[illegible]
Mace	[illegible]
Assorted invoices, ground, in glass, selling for 15 per cent loss.	
Cassia ¶ lb	— @— 45
Pepper Grain	[illegible]
Saleratus, 1lb glass ¶ doz	[illegible]
Do 1lb papers	[illegible]
Yeast Powders, Preston & Merrill's, in ½lb tins, ¶ gross	[illegible]
Donnelly's California	— @— 30
Teas. Duty in American vessels, from the place of growth, free, otherwise 15 ¶ cent. GREEN.	
Gunpowder & Imperial, Canton made cases, 1 lb canisters	— @— 30
Do 2 lb canisters	[illegible]
Do boxes	— @— 22
Young Hyson, Canton made boxes	— @— 20
Country pkd Gunpowder and Imperial, hf chests and boxes	[illegible]
Hyson do	[illegible]
Young Hyson do	[illegible]
BLACK.	
Oolong, hf chests and boxes, 1 lb papers	25 @— 45
Pouchong do	[illegible]
Souchong do	[illegible]
Congou, in bulk	35 @— 37½
Tobacco.	
Half lbs, favorite brands ¶ lb	[illegible]
Do outside do	[illegible]
Do common do	[illegible]
Pounds, bright natural leaf	35 @— 45
Bright natural leaf fancy packed	[illegible]
Do ordinary	[illegible]
Kentucky Leaf	[illegible]
Wines. Duty, all kinds, 30 ¶ ct. ad valorem.	
Madeira, in wood, ¶ gal	[illegible]
Do in glass ¶ doz	[illegible]
Sherry, in wood, ¶ gal	[illegible]
Do Burdon	[illegible]
Do in glass ¶ doz	[illegible]
Mousley & Co.'s brands Sherry in wood ¶ gal	[illegible]
Evans & Co do	[illegible]
Port, wood, ¶ gal	[illegible]
Do glass ¶ doz	[illegible]
Burgundy Port	[illegible]
Claret ¶ doz	[illegible]
Do Marseilles	[illegible]
Do case	[illegible]
Sauterne	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

Hope for the Jews.

The most careless observer of the times can hardly fail to be struck with the obvious tendency now prevailing in all parts of the world, to relax the bonds which have hitherto kept down in the dust the despised remnant of Judah, and to elevate them to positions of liberty and equality, or at least of comfort and security, never before enjoyed since the time of their dispersion among the Gentiles. In this great work of long deferred justice the first Christian empire of modern times has nobly led the way. It is now scarcely more than a century ago, since the name of *Jew* was in England, as everywhere, a term of popular contumely and reproach. Less than half that period has not elapsed since he was denied by British laws the equal privileges of a British subject, systematically treated as a political outlaw unfit to partake of the honors and emoluments of a government which he was nevertheless compelled to support, and deemed almost unworthy of the social intercourse of his fellow-men. But the spirit which dictated and sustained these illiberal exclusions, yielding gradually to the influence of worthier sentiments, has at last given way, and not only have the rights of the Jews been honorably acknowledged and secured, but we have seen an individual of that once stigmatized race, like Mordecai of old, "whom the king delighted to honor," elevated to high civic distinctions in the first Christian city in the world, adorned with titles from the hand of royalty itself, and clothed with power to execute the laws of the empire upon the property, liberties, and lives of his Christian fellow-subjects.

Nor is it in Christian Europe that this ancient people have latterly found favor in the sight of those by whom they were despised. Not half a century ago, the whole Jewish population of Syria might have sued in vain at the feet of the Turk, for exemption from habitual persecution, or the slightest mitigation of their numerous and aggravated burdens. No Christian power was found to intercede for their relief, and the yoke of the oppressor was submitted to in silence. But the accumulated wrongs of forsaken Israel have at last touched the hearts of the "kings of the Gentiles." The voice of indignant remonstrance has been raised in her behalf. A deputation of Jews, feeble in number, but strong in the conciousness of Christian support, have approached the throne so long a terror to their race, and boldly and successfully pleaded for their slandered and suffering brethren. The arm of the persecutor has been arrested, and a charter of liberties formally allowed, and promulgated under the imperial hand, vindicating the character of the nation, and guarantying to the Jew throughout the empire, the perfect protection of his Turkish sovereign in all that concerns his safety and tranquility, and what he values most of all, the free exercise of his religion.

Nor are these the only signs of the times which are daily strengthening the hopes and rejoicing the hearts of the Christian, and the believer in the future restoration and conversion of Israel. Not half a century ago, the sound of the gospel itself was scarcely whispered through the whole extent of the Holy Land. The superstitious pilgrim, and gloomy monk —both hardly less despised than the trodden-down Jew, were all that could be found even to name the name of Christ, from the desert banks of the Jordan to the desolate shores of the "great sea;" and even their mistaken and distorted worship was only tolerated as a boon that might be in a moment withdrawn, or sold at the price of indignities and oppressions such as barbarism alone could devise and inflict.

But these things are passing away. The shades of a long and dismal night are at last beginning to disappear. The crescent—fit emblem of a power that rules in darkness—is already wanning before the approach of day. From the "far off isles of the sea," a light is even now breaking over the wilderness of Judea, and gilding the waste places of Jerusalem. The gloomy ferocity of the Turk is retiring before the the steady advance of Christian enterprise. The reign of the oppressor of many generations is drawn to its close. The believer no longer begs to utter his feeble petition stealthily, and in by-places, among solitudes and ruins, but worships boldly before the towers of the mosque, and claims it as his right. The ambassador of the cross from the western world has already proclaimed the glad tidings of salvation from the heights of Zion. Even at this moment the foundations of a Christian temple are laid in the midst of the Holy City, and a Christian prelate is preparing to minister at its altars; and though Moslem bigotry and savage ignorance may for a while resist and retard its progress, yet who can doubt that the work will be at length accomplished, and "the gospel of the kingdom," be once more preached, with authority and of right, at Jerusalem?—*Rep. of Soc. for M. Jews.*

N. Y. Canals.—There is no Sabbath on the canals. The business of the state canals is carried forward without intermission, as on other days, employing 5,685 boats, about 12,000 horses, and 25,000 men and boys. But, in contrast, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, who employ 1,225 boats and about 4,000 persons, have closed the locks and ceased business on the Sabbath during a period of twenty-three years, with entire satisfaction to the stockholders, and with benefit to the boatmen and the people along the line. The Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, with about 1,000 boats and 5,000 boatmen, ect., cease all work on Sunday, "in some instances making more trips, in none less, than when work was carried on during the Sabbath."

An Interesting Coincidence.—The N. Y. *Evening Post* states, on the authority of a Professor in the National Observatory at Washington, that the only two observations known to have been made of an occultation of the planet Mars on the 14th February, 1854, were those by Col. J. C. Fremont, at the western base of the Rocky Mountains, and by Dr. Kane, in the midst of Polar ice:

"The similarity in the circumstances, in themselves so remarkable, and in the occupation of the two men, makes the fact of their being the only known observers of the phenomenon alluded to a coincidence of no ordinary interest. Both were surrounded by snow and ice, and reduced to extremities for want of food; both were laboring with an almost unparalleled devotion and disinterestedness for the promotion of geographical knowledge; and though many thousand miles apart, their separate enthusiasms were mirrored in the same star, which was silently revealing to both the distance they had wandered from their homes, and the way to return to them."

"Found a Fortune."—A lad, some fourteen years of age, having lost his parents in England, came to America, two years ago, alone, a stranger in a strange land. He went to Bloomington, Ill. On the first Sabbath evening of this month he was baptized into the fellowship of a Baptist church in that place. After his baptism he stood before the great congregation with a face radiant with joy, and made the following statement: "My friends, two years ago to-day, I left my native country and surviving relatives, to seek my fortune, and, thank God, I have now found it."

The *Crescent* (New Orleans) prints a private letter from a lady in Memphis to her sister in New Orleans, giving an account of the marriage of a pair of favorite slaves, which letter the *Crescent* commends "to the careful perusal of Northern friends, who are so much interested in the wretched slaves." "About 10 o'clock the Rev. Mr. Collins came in, and they soon followed. First, Lewis and Caroline Lawrence, with two bridesmaids and groomsmen, took their places, and Mr. C. performed the service beautifully—the whole service of the Methodist Church (very much like our service), but it made me very sad indeed when, instead of the words 'until death do part ye,' he used the words, 'unless you are unavoidably separated.'"

Mr. Deane and his Wig.—Parson Deane, of Portland, was a precise man, and always appeared in the clerical regalia of the times, with powdered wig, cocked hat, gown and bands.—Parson Hemmenway, went about with just such clothes as he happened to find convenient; without the least regard to the couventional order.

Being together on a council, Dr. Deane playfully remarked:—

"The ferryman, Brother Hemmenway, as we came over, hadn't the least idea you were a clergyman. Now I am particular always to appear with my wig on."

"Precisely," said Dr. Hemmenway; "I know it is well to bestow more abundant honor on the part that lacketh."—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Fleetness of the Ostrich.—When the ostrich is feeding, his pace is from twenty to twenty-two inches; when walking, but not feeding, it is twenty six inches; and when terrified, it is from eleven and a half to thirteen and even fourteen feet in length. Only in one case was I at all satisfied of being able to count the rate of speed by a stop-watch, and, if I am not mistaken, there were thirty in ten seconds; generally the eye can no more follow the legs than it can the spokes of a carriage wheel in rapid motion. If we take the above number, and twelve feet stride as the average pace, we have a speed of twenty-six miles an hour. It cannot be very much above that, and is therefore slower than a locomotive.—*Livingstone's Africa.*

Preparatory Means.—Very prominent among the visible agencies that preceded the present awakening, must be reckoned the sale of over a hundred thousand volumes of Spurgeon's Sermons. It may be natural for minds of a certain kind of literary culture to undervalue the power of these plain discourses. But when the popular mind devours them by the hundred thousand volumes, criticisim must be silent, and own that here is a taste excited and fed, doubtless to be blessed, by the wisdom of God.—*Examiner.*

Taxation in New York.—The total valuation of the real and personal estate in the city of New York fifty years ago was $25,118,120, and the taxation for the purposes of goverment was $138,984; being a rate equal to fifty-five cents on each $100. Now the valuation of the real and personal estate is $521,165,252, and the taxation to meet the expenses of the current year is $8,066,566, or $1 52⅔ on each $100. The city goverment and institutions supported by local taxation cost now nearly eight times as much as they did twenty years ago, and the rate of taxation, not including assessments, is more than double what it then was. It is estimated that the cost of local improvements paid for by assessments is double what it would have been twenty years ago.

Bernese Custom.—It is the custom, in the valleys of the canton of Berne, whenever the father of a family buids a house, and the walls are raised to their full height, to request the minister of the parish to pray to God inside. The workmen, and such as are to assist in finishing the house, meet together and unite in thanking the Lord for his care hitherto, and entreat a continuance of it through the more dangerous part that remains. "This prayer," observes M. Paulet, the pastor of Coutelary," when made in faith, redoubles one's strength, and removes all fear of danger." "If God be for us, who can be against us?" observed an old carpenter to this same minister, when he advised him not to expose himself too incautiously. A blessing terminates this pious ceremony; the pastor retires, the workmen return to their labors, and the noise of hammers begins to be heard again. How pleasing it is to see a practical acknowledement of the truth, "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." Psalm cxxvii. 1.—*Weekly Visitor.*

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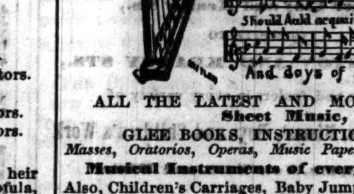

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MR. BAILEY SARGENT, the Proprietor of the AMERICAN (late Wilson's) EXCHANGE, begs leave to inform the traveling community that he has undertaken the personal charge of that House He has made extensive alterations and improvements, and has renovated the house throughout, making it the first Hotel on the Pacific coast. There has been added to the House a fine Sitting Room and Dining Hall, newly furnished. In point of comfort and all the conveniences which modern Hotelkeeping have rendered essential, the

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

Can compare favorably with any of the Atlantic Hotels The best talent has been employed in the various departments, and the proprietor will set the best Table the market affords. Prices to suit the times.

Ladies' Entrance to the Hotel, corner of Sansome and Halleck Streets.

The American Exchange COACH is always in readiness to convey Passengers to and from the House to the landings, or to any part of the city, for $1, baggage free. P. B. SMITH has charge of the Coach. All orders left for him at the office will be promptly attended to. oct16-3m

HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
Nos. 80 and 82 Davis Street, San Francisco.

LOCATED near the steamship and steamboat landing, which renders it convenient for the traveling public. The House is well arranged for families and single persons. This is the first Temperance House opened in the State of California, and is still continued on the same principle.

A. SMITH,
Successor to ISAAC HILMAN, Proprietor.
Apl8.3m

NEW YORK & SAN FRANCISCO
CLOTHING
EMPORIUM,
No. 176 Clay Street.

LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE,
Would respectfully inform the Gentlemen of San Francisco that they have on hand and are receiving by every steamer, a full and complete assortment of all kinds of
Clothing,
In every variety of Material, Style and Finish, which they are offering at ☞ GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.☜
Goods of all patterns made up in the best manner
CLOTHING FOR BOYS,
And a complete assortment of Gents' and Boys' Furnishing Goods, comprising every Article pertaining to a Gentleman's or Boy's Wardrobe, sold on the most reasonable terms. Call and examine, and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.
LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE,
a15 6m No. 176 Clay Street.

CROWELL, CRANE & BRIGHAM,
Importing Wholesale
DRUGGISTS,
131 Commercial St.
SAN FRANCISCO.
Offer for Sale, the largest Stock in the State, at the lowest Market rates.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S LINE
TO PANAMA,
CONNECTING
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD,
WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. AT ASPINWALL,
FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS, DIRECT
The Only Reliable and Safe Route.
DEPARTURE FROM FOLSOM STREET WHARF.
THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP
SONORA.
Will leave Folsom Street Wharf, with the U. S. Mails Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA
On Monday, June 21st, 1858,
At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

Passengers by the P. M. S. Co's line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the wharf at the Railroad terminus, by the Company's steam ferry-boat, and are transported by the Panama Railroad Company, immediately
ACROSS THE ISTHMUS TO ASPINWALL
Where the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. are expected to be in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans.

The Panama Railroad Company and United States Mail Steamship Company have authorized Agents to sell their Tickets, if desired by holders of Pacific Tickets.

Passengers are notified that all tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. must be presented to their agent at Aspinwall, for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.

Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock, midnight,
SATURDAY, JUNE 19TH.
No merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 o'clock P. M. of
JUNE 19TH.
And a written order must be procured at the Company's office for its shipment.
For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
jan28 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,
RUBBER AND HOSE PACKING,
Leather and India Rubber Belting,
FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.
DOUGLAS' FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS,
No. 97 Front street, corner of Merchant, street
my19 San Francisco. tf.

JOHN W. TUCKER.
Importer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer
—IN—
WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
Silver Ware, Jewelry,
—AND—
SILVER PLATED WARE.
QUARTZ WORK
OF ALL KINDS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
WATCHES REPAIRED WITH CARE AND WARRANTED,
—AT—
NO. 135 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchaser as if the article had been selected under their own supervision.

Persons in the Interior wishing a
WATCH
MADE OF
GOLD OF THEIR OWN DIGGING,
Can have it done by forwarding the Gold to the undersigned, at his address as above, where also may be found a fine assortment of
PATENT LEVER MOVEMENTS,
Ready for Casing.
no1-3m JOHN W. TUCKER.

138.......Montgomery Street,......138.

O. H. BOYD & CO.,
HAT AND CAP
EMPORIUM.

☞ O. H. BOYD having withdrawn his entire interest from the old stand on Commercial street, has opened a place of business at
138 MONTGOMERY STREET,
where he will be happy to see his friends and the public.
HATS AND CAPS
—OF THE—
LATEST STYLES.
JUST OPENED—A Fashionable stock of goods in this line, consisting of the LATEST MODES and manufactured of the BEST MATERIAL.
N. B.—HATS AND CAPS MADE TO ORDER.
O. H. BOYD & CO.
C. T. BLAKE. [jy7-3m] O. H. BOYD

GEORGE W. CHAPIN & CO.
General Agency and Employment Office,

UNDER the supervision of the Young Men's Christian Association, San Francisco, find employment for all kinds of HELP:
House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, MECHANICS, CLERKS, TEACHERS, ETC.
Country orders promptly attended to.
With the above, we have a
House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency.
Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Negotiate Loans, &c.
Northeast Corner of Kearny and Clay Streets,
no19 One door from Clay. is-tf

FISHER & CO.
ARE OFFERING TO THE PUBLIC THE FINEST ARRAY OF
HATS AND CAPS
ever offered in this State—embracing many
NEW AND ORIGINAL STYLES.
CHILDREN'S GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Montgomery Street, Corner Commercial.
ja14-tf

FRANK BAKER,
Nos. 110 and 112 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
&c., &c., &c.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL.
fe4.3m

QUINCY
HALL
CLOTHING
EMPORIUM
149 AND 151
Washington St.,
MONTGOMERY BLOCK,
SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. S. PELOUZE,
TYPE FOUNDRY,
NO. 70 MERCHANT STREET, (UP STAIRS,)
SAN FRANCISCO.
Sorts of all kinds cast to order. Type, Cuts, Cases, etc., constantly on hand. no27-3m

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, BASKETS,
BRUSHES,
CLOTHES LINES, MATCHES, &c. &c.,
In all their varieties,
ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY ARRIVING FROM THE EAST.
For sale at lowest and wholesale prices, at the
Willow and Wooden Ware Establishment
....OF....
HAWXHURST & SON,
fe25 3m 39 Sacramento street, Below Front.

PACIFIC FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.
FIRST STREET, BETWEEN MISSION AND HOWARD
GODDARD & CO.,

GRATEFUL to their numerous friends for their liberal patronage, and determined to meet the increasing demands for
CASTINGS AND MACHINERY,
are constantly making additions to their extensive works. Among these is a POWERFUL STEAM HAMMER, which enables them to execute the
Largest and Heaviest Forge Work,
cheaper than at any other establishment in the city; and they can, with the greatest confidence, announce to the public the
Best Foundry and Machine Shop on the Pacific Coast.
Our patrons will ever find us THOROUGH IN OUR WORK, FAIR IN OUR DEALINGS, and MODERATE IN OUR PRICES.
With the largest assortment of PATTERNS, and new ones constantly making, we can execute orders on the shortest notice for
STEAM ENGINES,
HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE;
Quartz Mills of every Model, and Stampers OF WHITE IRON,
superior to any for this use, and imported only by ourselves.
MINING PUMPS OF ALL KINDS;
FLOURING MILLS,
GANG, SASH, MULAY AND CIRCULAR SAW MILLS
SHINGLE MACHINES, cutting 24,000 per day, and more perfectly than any in use; CAR WHEELS and AXLES, of all dimensions; BUILDING FRONTS, ROUND, SQUARE and FLUTED COLUMNS; BALCONY RAILINGS; HORSE POWERS; STOVE and PLOW CASTINGS; RETORTS, GRATE BARS, RANGE PLATES, BOILER FRONTS, WATER BACKS, WHEELBARROW WHEELS, SMUT MILLS, SASH WEIGHTS, BRASS WORK; and, indeed, CASTINGS and MACHINERY of every description whatever.
All Work Warranted according to Order.
Orders from the Country, by Express or otherwise, with a remittance or satisfactory reference, will be promptly filled. [no19-3m] GODDARD & CO.

NEW YORK SEED WAREHOUSE.
118 Clay street.
Northeast corner of Sansome.
C. L. KELLOGG,
(*Formerly J. M. Moore & Co., California street.*)

IN CALLING ATTENTION TO OUR NEW SEED Store we deem a lengthened notice unnecessary. We would merely state that our
Stock is entirely new,
And we shall keep a full assortment of the choicest Foreign and Domestic Field, Herb, Vegetable, Flower, and Tree Seeds, Bulbous and Tuberous Roots, &c., GROWN BY EXPERIENCED CULTIVATORS in the Atlantic States and in Europe.
Every article appertaining to the business furnished at reasonable rates, and warranted as represented.
All orders for SEEDS, TREES, VINES, or BULBOUS ROOTS, directed to C. L. KELLOGG & CO., by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to, packed in the best manner, and forwarded as directed.

C. G. SMITH, New York, Purchasing and Shipping Partner.	C. L. KELLOGG, San Francisco, formerly of J. M. Moore & Co 3m dec2

CUMBERLAND COAL
DEPOT,
149 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Just above Montgomery.
HASTE & KIRK.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.
KENNEDY & BELL
HAVE REMOVED TO GUERIN'S BUILDING, 105 Montgomery Street, between Sacramento and California Streets.
Housekeepers and Country Traders
—ARE INVITED TO—
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK,
—WHICH IS—
NOW LARGER,
—AND—
PRICES LOWER,
WHOLESALE AND RATAIL.
KENNEDY & BELL,
ja14-tf 105 *Montgomery Street,* San Francisco.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE ARTICLE.
EVERYWHERE CELEBRATED
FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM.

This is a PURELY VEGETABLE EXTRACT, in which are strongly concentrated all the Medicinal properties of the best Sarsaparilla root, combined with other most effectual and salutary productions of the vegetable kingdom; producing a compound differing entirely in its character and properties from any other preparation, and
INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS
for the cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Stubborn Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c. The experience of sixteen years has fully established the high reputation of this
WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
Its curative powers have been thoroughly tested in long-standing and obstinate cases, with such invariable success as to call forth the most flattering commendations from many eminent physicians throughout the country. It gives tone and energy to the powers of nature, by purifying the vital fluid,
Regenerating the Constitution,
dispelling diseased action, enabling the blood to course on freely, bringing with it strength and renewed vigor, thus restoring the patient to perfect health.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York.
For sale by DEWITT, KITTLE & Co., and H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; RICE & COFFIN, Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

CALIFORNIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Departure from Jackson Street Wharf.
Carrying United States Mails.
ARRANGEMENTS FROM JAN'Y 1st, 1858.
STEAMER NEW WORLD, Captain SAMUEL SEYMOUR.
STEAMER ANTELOPE, Captain E. A. POOLE
STEAMER WILSON G. HUNT,
STEAMER HELEN HENSLEY, Captain E. C. M. CHADWICK.
STEAMER J. BRAGDON, Captain E. Z. CLARKE.
STEAMER CORNELIA, Captain E. CONKLIN.
One of the above Steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for
SACRAMENTO AND STOCKTON,
Connecting with the light draft Steamers for
MARYSVILLE,
COLUSA, and
RED BLUFFS.
For particulars apply at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front sts.
8 J. WHITNEY, Jr., Pres.

G. & W. SNOOK,
MANUFACTURERS OF COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARES. Also—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, Parlor Grates, Marbleized Iron Mantels, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Force and Lift Pumps, Brass Cocks, Couplings, Hose, Tinwares and Cooking Utensils of all kinds.
No. 141 Washington street, below Montgomery.
Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine their goods before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell. As they keep none but the Best of Workmen and use the Best Material, they are always willing to warrant their work.
JOBBING of all kinds promptly attended to.
☞ FORCE and LIFT PUMPS put up and old ones repaired, &c., &c.
29,000 feet of 3-inch LEATHER HOSE, suitable for Fire Engines, for sale cheap. m25

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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
PORTRAIT FRAMES,
PICTURE FRAMES,
PIER GLASSES,
MANTLE LOOKING GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
LITHOGRAPHS,
&c., &c., &c.
No. 89 Montgomery Street,
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ROPE WALK.
MANILLA ROPE OF ANY SIZE, MANUFACtured to order, and have constantly on hand a large assortment of
Manilla Rope, all sizes
ALSO,
Bale Rope, and Whale Line.
TUBBS & CO.,
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